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SEE PAGE 51 FOR ALPHABETICAL INDEX

SEE PAGE 52 FOR CLASSIFIED INDEX

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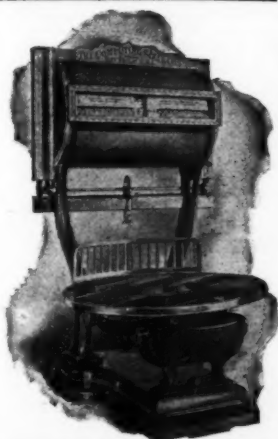
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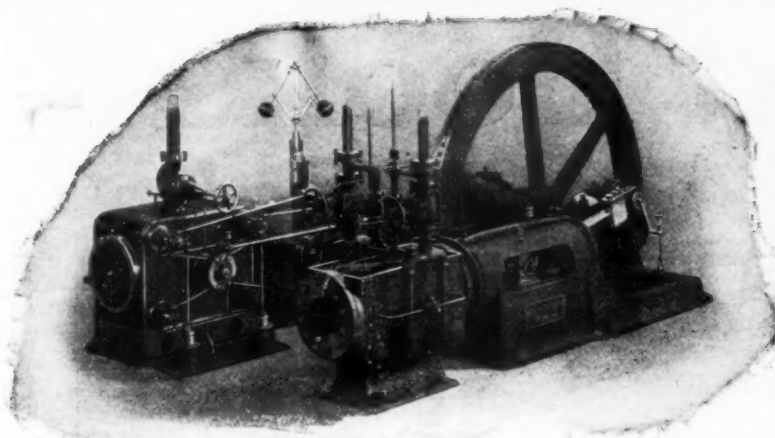
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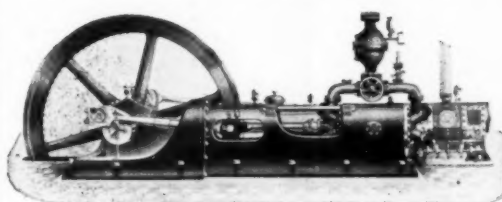
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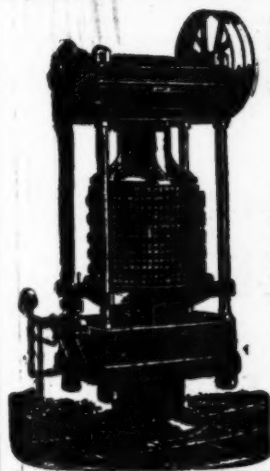
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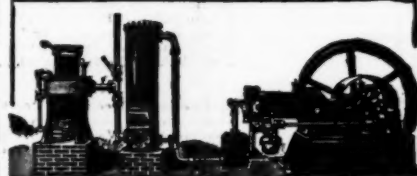
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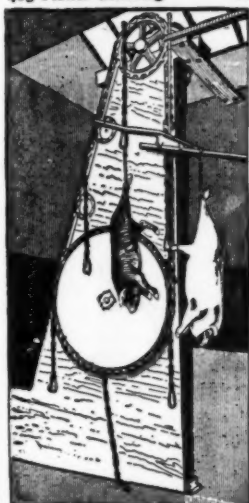
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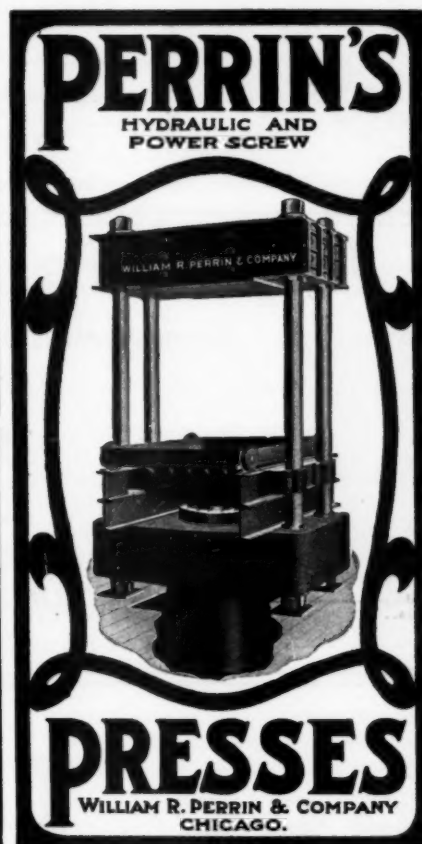
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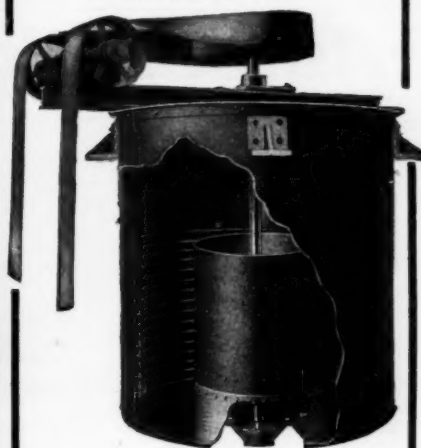


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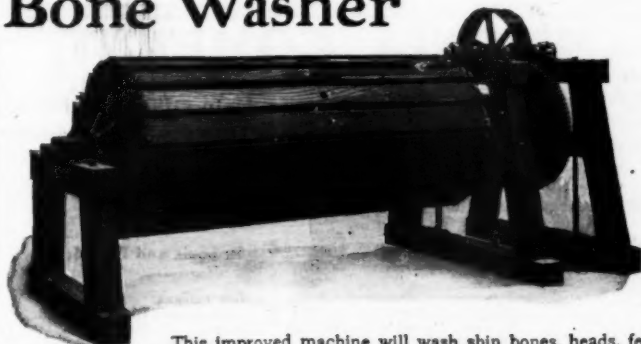
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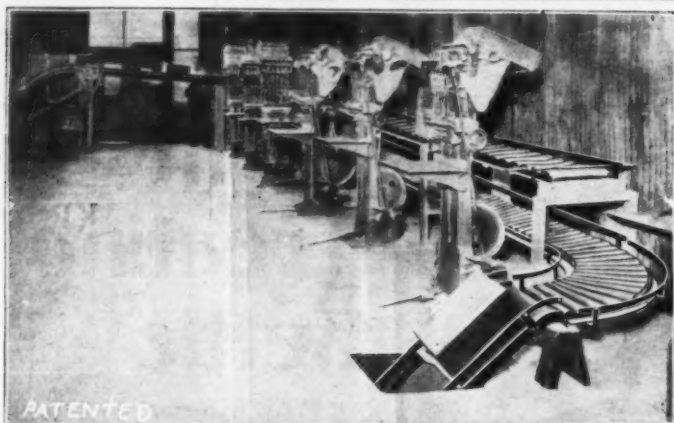
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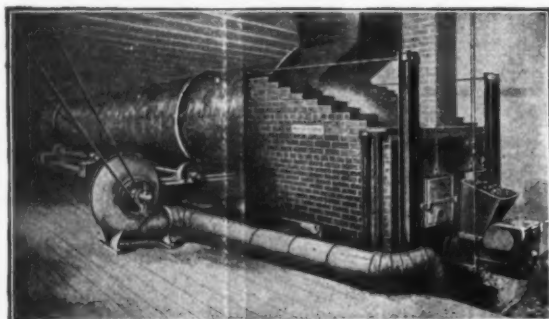
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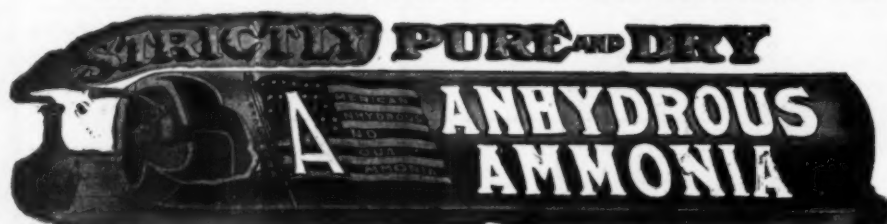
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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

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ENTERED AT NEW YORK AT SECOND-CLASS RATES.

Vol. XXXIII.

New York and Chicago, September 9, 1905.

No. 11.

TILDEN AT HEAD OF NATIONAL.

Edward Tilden, the Chicago banker and packinghouse expert, has been elected president of the National Packing Company, to succeed the late Samuel A. McClean, Jr. Mr. Tilden, who is president of Libby, McNeil & Libby, the largest packers of canned meats in the world, was also vice-president of the National company.

MEAT FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

Two cars of packinghouse products, consisting of bacon, chipped beef, lard and hams were loaded last week at South Omaha for immediate shipment to San Francisco, for transfer to the Philippines for use of the United States army. The products are supplied by Swift, Armour, Cudahy and the Omaha Packing Company. Bids were also to be opened on September 8, at Omaha, for three cars of canned meats, including roast beef, bacon, lard and weinerwurst for the use of the United States troops in the Philippines.

HEAD OF ANIMAL BUREAU RESIGNS.

Dr. D. E. Salmon, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, this week tendered his resignation to Secretary Wilson, to take effect October 1. Dr. Salmon's resignation was a surprise, as he was last week completely exonerated by an investigating committee on recent criticisms against his method of direction of the meat inspection service, etc. It is understood that he will be succeeded by Dr. A. D. Melvin, the present able assistant chief of the bureau.

Secretary Wilson is known to feel great regret over the retirement of Dr. Salmon, for whose work he entertains a very high regard. It is intimated that the cause for Dr. Salmon's withdrawal is found in part in the annoyance caused him by the criticism and complaint to which he has been subjected since the question of the meat labels manufactured by the Howard Label Company first came into view in an acute form. This criticism, to which Dr. Salmon has not replied, led to an investigation by the office of the Attorney General, with the effect that Dr. Salmon was recently exonerated of any irregularity in conduct.

It is stated that Dr. Salmon did not care to resign while under fire. Had he been completely and fully supported by the Department probably he would not have withdrawn.

GERMAN BUTCHERS APPEAL FOR AID.

The extent of the meat famine in Germany—due to the selfish agrarian exclusion of American and other foreign meats—is once more strikingly illustrated to the world by events transpiring this week in Berlin. At the capital of the empire a convention of two thousand butchers from all over Germany has gathered. On Wednesday they unanimously adopted resolutions declaring that there is a great and increasing scarcity of live meat animals in Germany, relating the sufferings of the German working classes because of lack of meat, and beseeching the government to open the frontiers for the admission of livestock and meat from other countries. The reply of the government is anxiously awaited.

PACKERS SUMMONED TO PLEAD.

The government sprung a surprise on the indicted packers at Chicago last week by giving them notice that they would be expected to appear in court on Tuesday of this week and plead to the indictments returned by the federal grand jury on July 1, charging them with alleged violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. This is the summer court vacation, and the courts were not open and no one expected them to resume before October. Attorney General Moody himself went to Chicago, and between his visits to baseball games in that city found time to open up a division of the federal courts, send to Springfield for a judge, and call up the packers on short notice.

The "surprise party" did not have the expected result, however. The packers refused to plead on such notice, and the court gave them until September 18 to decide what to do. The defendants had expected separate trials, but the government suddenly sprung the surprising scheme of trying them in a bunch. As there are seventeen various individuals and five separate corporations indicted, this would be a legal pot pourri difficult for any jury to digest.

The Cudahy Packing Company has already given notice that it will ask for a separate hearing. The plans of the other defendants have not been announced, but it is expected that some action will be taken looking to an injunction against the government method of procedure in this case. Packers' counsel evidently think they are as free to take advantage of legal technicalities as are the government attorneys who tried to steal a march on them this week, and failed.

NEW PLANT FOR ST. LOUIS.

The Independent Packing and Ice Company has been incorporated in Illinois with a capital of \$80,000, to establish a packing and ice plant in East St. Louis. This plant will enter into competition with the several packinghouse enterprises already established on both sides of the river, and marks a spread of the packinghouse building fever which has recently been responsible for the starting of new plants at Chicago and Kansas City. William Rohm, formerly city treasurer of East St. Louis, F. Dillon of Edwardsville, Ill., and Daniel Sullivan of East St. Louis are named among the incorporators of the new concern. Land has been leased at Second street and Lynch avenue, East St. Louis, where it is reported the new plant will be built.

PRIVATE CAR LINE CASES.

All railroads and private car lines except the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission to submit reasons showing why refrigerating charges of private car lines should not be pronounced unreasonable, this week complied with the commission's order. The direct question involved is whether private car lines can be controlled by the commission as agents of the common carriers. The courts have heretofore held that private car lines are not common carriers. The commission is now seeking to control them as agents of the common carriers, the carriers being responsible for their acts.

Complaints of charging alleged unjust and unreasonable rates for icing were filed against the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, Kansas City Southern, Southern Pacific, St. Louis & San Francisco, Pennsylvania, Southern, Atlantic Coast Line, Seaboard Air Line, Central Railroad of Georgia, Armour Car Line Company, American Refrigerator Transit Company and the Santa Fe Refrigerator Dispatch Line.

The Pennsylvania, Southern, Atlantic Coast Line, Seaboard Air Line and the Central of Georgia informed the commission that their answers had been sent. The St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern requested an extension of time until September 11; the Southern Pacific asked an extension until September 25; the St. Louis & San Francisco asked until September 20, and the private car companies all requested an extension until September 20. All these requests were granted by the commission.

TARIFF AND TRADE TREATIES OF GERMANY

The annual report of the Chamber of Commerce of Mainz, the principal trade center of the Grand Duchy of Hesse, says:

During the twelve years' existence of our trade treaties (which will end next March) our exports have increased by 78 per cent.—in 1892 they amounted to \$703,052,000, in 1904 to \$1,251,642,000. The beneficial effect of these treaties on our commerce and industries is indisputable. It has been alleged, but not proved, that these treaties have injured Germany's agricultural interests. Higher tariff rates on imported agricultural products would only benefit a part of our farming interests. Furthermore, we have to bear in mind that higher tariff rates on imported agricultural products will burden the great mass of consumers, who will be obliged to pay enhanced prices for the necessities of life. Now, if this tariff advancement acts as a handicap upon our exportation of manufactured articles, which is becoming more and more important to us, then the injurious effect of such a trade policy is beyond all doubt.

Nevertheless, and much to be regretted, this policy has been employed in the establishing of the new commercial treaties, which solely favor a few agriculturists without regard to other interests.

The Government officials state as their view that the German manufacturing industries by increased energy and intelligence will be able to compensate themselves for the disadvantages which the new treaties will bring them. Against this it is pertinent to declare that these industries have all along worked at the utmost tension of their energies and intelligence, otherwise they could not have attained success. Nor is there any consolation to be found in our new tariff bill, which

by enhancing the rates also enhances the cost of production, and is of no benefit whatever to those industries which are dependent upon the exportation of their products.

Concerning our trade relations with those countries with which we have been on a footing with the "most-favored nations," an adjustment is yet to be made. Great Britain and the United States take first place, as our commercial intercourse with them is of great importance, these two countries having taken 28.1 per cent. of our total exportation in the year 1903. This large export shows the tendency of trade to increase with countries which are most progressive, and especially, as far as the United States is concerned, proves that the oft-expressed fears that German industries are getting crowded out of that country are groundless. The grandly organized exposition at St. Louis has afforded many Germans the opportunity of becoming better acquainted with that mightily rising country on the other side of the Atlantic. The visitors undoubtedly have there received the impression that the studying of American conditions offers much that is instructive and useful to the German merchant and manufacturer.

For the same reasons we want to use all efforts to maintain amicable trade and political relations with the other countries which hitherto have been on the footing of the "most-favored nations" with us, as far as it can be done within the range of our new tariff law and the already concluded commercial treaties. The principle of the "most-favored nation" clause should be adhered to as much as can be done, so as to enable German industries to compete with those of other industrial countries.

OLEO FIGHT IN PENNSYLVANIA

The contest between the State Food Department and oleo dealers in Pennsylvania has reached the injunction stage. Dealers in Pittsburg, determined to put an end to the constant harassments of State Food Department agents, have appealed to the higher courts, claiming that their constitutional rights to trial by jury have been infringed. It has lately been the plan of the State Food Department to secure injunctions against indicted dealers, in order to prevent them from doing business between the time they were indicted and the time of the trial.

The dealers will appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States on constitutional grounds. The authority of the courts of Pennsylvania to stop the sale of oleomargarine by injunction is to be tested. Pittsburg cases decided Saturday by Judge Kennedy are to be taken up on the question of depriving the defendants of the constitutional right of trial by jury. Big oleo manufacturers are said to be back of the appeal.

The injunction issued by Judge Kennedy last Saturday affects eleven dealers. They were indicted for the sale of oleo, and it was contended by the State Pure Food Commissioner that they continued to sell it. He said it was a common practice for dealers to sell after being indicted, and the State had no other way to prevent it than by injunction, owing to the fact that between the time of indictment and trial there is usually a lapse of several months.

Similar cases arose in Philadelphia and the dealers there were restrained also. They appealed to the Superior Court and then to the Supreme Court of the State. Both tribunals sustained the authority of the lower court to restrain the sale by injunction under the circumstances. The Allegheny County cases will go to the same courts, and it is not expected that they will reverse themselves.

But the question of depriving the defendants of a trial by jury will be made the chief issue in the appeals, and it is hoped to get a straight decision from the appellate courts on this. Then the dealers will take proceedings to have the cases removed to the United States Supreme Court, where it will be decided whether the defendants have been unlawfully deprived of their constitutional rights.

CUDAHY ENLARGING AT SIOUX CITY.

Work on the \$400,000 worth of the new buildings of the Cudahy Packing Company's plant at Sioux City, Ia., is now well under way. The reconstruction of the hog killing department is now progressing rapidly and five new ice houses are in process of construction.

The plans of the company include the following buildings: Summer sausage factory, 64 by 167 feet and five stories in height; cold storage building, 215 by 196 feet, six stories in height; hide and canned goods storage warehouse, 59 by 160 feet, two stories in

height; reconstruction and enlargement of the hog killing house; five new ice houses. All of these buildings will be erected as soon as possible.

The reconstruction of the hog killing house, which is now progressing rapidly, will double the capacity of this department. A new arrangement will be tried in this building which will be an experiment by the company. At present it is the custom in packinghouses to start the killing at the top floor and carry the series of butchering processes on from top to bottom of the building. In the new arrangement the killing will be done on the ground floor and the gutting on the fifth floor, so that the entrails may be dropped down a chute to the gut room. The ground for this change is that it will effect a saving of work, will be more convenient and will take less floor space.

The construction of new cattle pens, horse barns, scalehouses and hog pens at the stock yards is making progress fairly satisfactory, although there have been disappointing delays on account of inability to get men and material. These improvements will cost \$20,000.

PLANKINTON PACKING PLANT LEASED.

The plant of the old Plankinton packing concern at Milwaukee has been leased to a new company known as the Plankinton Packing House Company, which will remodel and renovate the entire equipment and run the plant at full capacity, according to reports. The lease covers a period of fifteen years. The Plankinton plant was one of the earliest packinghouse enterprises of the West. Mr. Plankinton had already been in business several years, when in 1863 he formed a partnership with P. D. Armour. The pork packing industry thrived from this time on, but the Armour interests quickly outgrew the Milwaukee enterprise. Now the Plankinton plant is to be rejuvenated and put on a modern basis, to figure more prominently in the lively competition now stirring the packinghouse field.

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FOR power and lighting.
Especially adapted to
packing and refrigerating
service

SIMPLE
SUPERIOR
ECONOMICAL
TRUSTWORTHY

containing many exclusive
meritorious features

OUR BULLETIN NO. 2246
TELLS ALL ABOUT THEM

Northern Electrical Mfg. Co.
ENGINEERS—MANUFACTURERS
MADISON, WIS., U.S.A.

THE NEW YORK BUTCHERS' PLANT

What Is Probably the Model Abattoir of the Packing World Formally Opened by the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company, an Organization of Retail Meat Men—Detailed Description of the Plant.

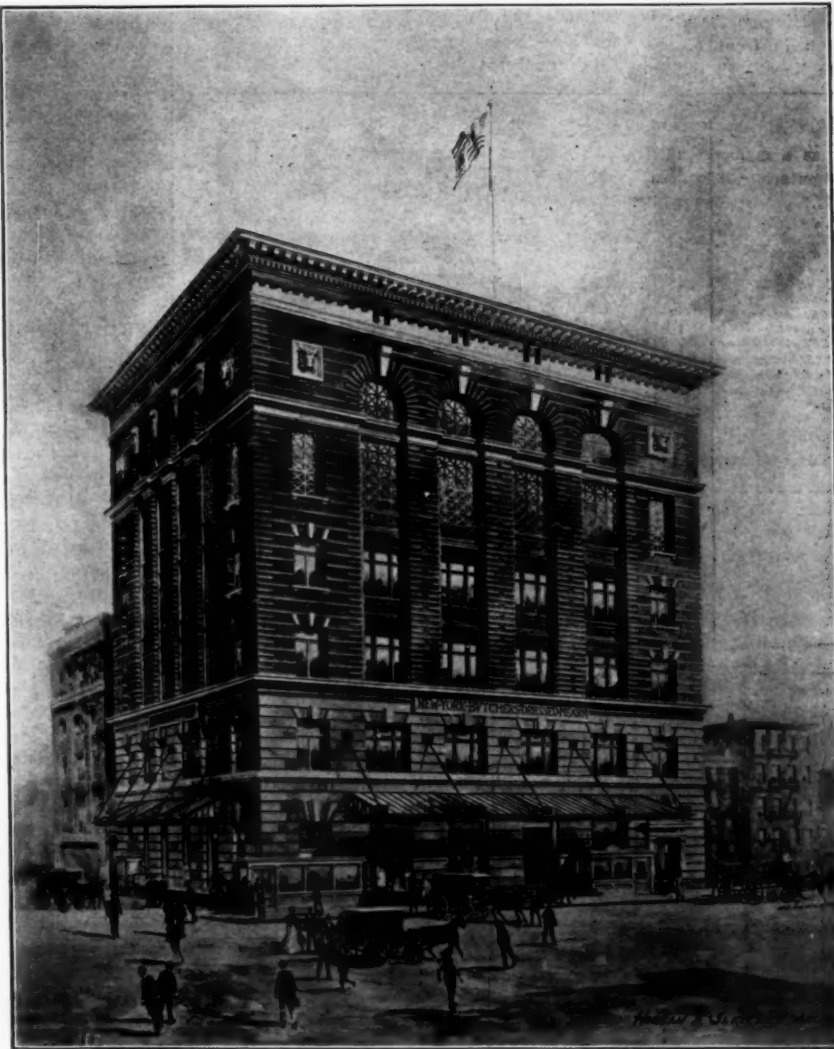
After three years of preparation, the new plant of the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company was formally opened on Labor Day; it had been in actual operation for ten days previously. There can be no doubt that, size considered, it is the finest abattoir in the United States, if not in the world.

The plant is the result of a co-operative organization composed of the leading retail meat market men of the city of New York, merchants who have acquired fortunes in the distributing of meats to consumers. For years they had been accustomed to purchase their supplies from the various packers who do business in the city, and they evolved the idea that they could do their own slaughtering and reap the profits from manufacturing as well as selling. Whether they can make a success of this branch, as they have of the other, time will tell. It must be remembered that they have cut their own way to the highest success in retailing, and they have shown the stuff of which they are made by completing a packinghouse property that is worth very close to a million and a half of dollars. They are shrewd, hard-headed practical business men, and they have built the plant as a business investment. If they can keep clear of internal discord and operate under practical packinghouse guidance they will, with their business acumen, make a success of it.

When the company was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, on July 18, 1902, the almost unanimous opinion of the trade was that the co-operative movement would go no farther. The general prophecy was that it would die in premature birth, as do so many such organizations. But at that time full credence was not given to the fact that the leaders in this company—Arthur Bloch, Aaron Buchsbaum, Mayer Meyers, William G. Wagner, James Weston, Jacob Bloch and Charles Grismer—were men who knew the science of business and the value of dollars and cents.

These men put in enough money at the

start to give stability to the enterprise and to insure all initial outlays. Stock was then offered to retail butchers throughout the city. Subscriptions came in satisfactorily—not with a rush, but in more than sufficient volume to meet the requirements as property was purchased, the buildings erected and equipment installed. The stock was all taken long before the plant was completed.



NEW ABATTOIR OF THE NEW YORK BUTCHERS' DRESSED MEAT COMPANY.
(Photo by The National Provisioner.)

Fight Against Permit.

The question of raising money was never an obstacle; securing a permit to erect an abattoir and to operate it was. From the outset the project was bitterly fought by so-called improvement associations and residents of the vicinity of the property, who objected to the erection of another abattoir and rendering plant on Manhattan Island. Finally, after many months of this warfare, the company secured all necessary permits by an act of the New York Legislature. After that the work of building and equipment went steadily forward until Friday, August 25, 1905, when the first lot of cattle were killed.

A peculiarity of the plant is that all killing will be "Kosher." No hogs will be slaughtered. There is complete equipment for killing cattle and small stock and for distributing poultry. For utilizing by-products there will be fertilizer, oleo, tallow, casing, boning and tripe departments.

THE LAND AND PERMITS.

The land owned by the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company is situated on Eleventh avenue and Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets in the Borough of Manhattan. It comprises a plot on the southwest corner of Thirty-ninth street and Eleventh avenue, 98 feet 9 inches on the avenue and 125 feet on the street, which includes lots Nos. 483 and 485 on Eleventh avenue and lots Nos. 600, 602, 604, 606 and 608 on West Thirty-ninth street; it also comprises a plot on the north-west corner of Thirty-ninth street and Eleventh avenue, 98 feet 9 inches on the avenue and 125 feet on Thirty-ninth street, which includes lots Nos. 495, 497, 499 and 501 on the avenue and Nos. 601 and 603 on West Thirty-ninth street; a plot 47 feet frontage by 98 feet 9 inches deep, which includes lots Nos. 605 and 607 on West Thirty-ninth street; a plot 77 feet 10 1/4 inches frontage and 98 feet 9 inches deep, which includes lots Nos. 609, 611 and 613 on West Thirty-ninth street; and a plot on the southwest corner of Fortieth street and Eleventh avenue, 98 feet 9 inches on the avenue and 135 feet on West Fortieth street, which includes lots 503, 505, 507, 509 and 511 on the avenue and lots Nos. 600, 602 and 606 on West Fortieth St.

This land represents twenty-eight city lots, with a total area of 47,362.59 square feet.

In addition the company has bought from the Borough permits to occupy with vaults the area under the sidewalk 98 feet 9 inches on Eleventh avenue north of Thirty-ninth street, also the area under the sidewalk on the north side of Thirty-ninth street to a point 249 feet 10 1/4 inches west of Eleventh avenue. It has also 150 feet dock privilege, leased for twenty years, on the dock at the foot of West Thirty-ninth street, North River; a permit to lay a 16-inch salt water main on West Thirty-ninth street, running to the end of the dock at the foot of the street, a total length of about 875 feet; a

permit to lay ammonia and other pipes, enclosed in a wooden box, across Thirty-ninth street at a point 106 feet 6 inches west of Eleventh avenue and at an average depth of about three feet below the street surface; a permit to construct and operate a tunnel 12 feet wide by 7 feet high across Thirty-ninth street from a point on the north curb line 12 feet 5½ inches west of Eleventh avenue to a point on the south building line 8 feet west of Eleventh avenue. It has also a permit to drive cattle through West Thirty-ninth street from the dock to the buildings and in connection with the operation of this company's plant the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad has laid a siding on the north side of Thirty-ninth street in front of the company's premises. The New York Butch-

ers' Dressed Meat Company has also a permit to put railroad gates across Thirty-ninth street, to be closed when cattle are being driven through the street to the building.

The Buildings.

The buildings owned by the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company are the new abattoir, the fat rendering plant or fat house, the power house, the new cooler and the new freezer, forming the total for the killing, refrigerating, storing and selling of beef, small stock and fowls. They also own smaller buildings and sheds occupying lots Nos. 503 and 505 on Eleventh avenue and lots 602, 604 and 606 on West Fortieth street, which are leased by the company to a tenant till November 1, 1905.

An illustration accompanying this article shows the location and other details of all property owned or controlled by the company.

The abattoir is situated on the northwest corner of Thirty-ninth street and Eleventh avenue. In construction it seems almost an extravagance, so fine has been the quality



PRESIDENT ARTHUR BLOCH.

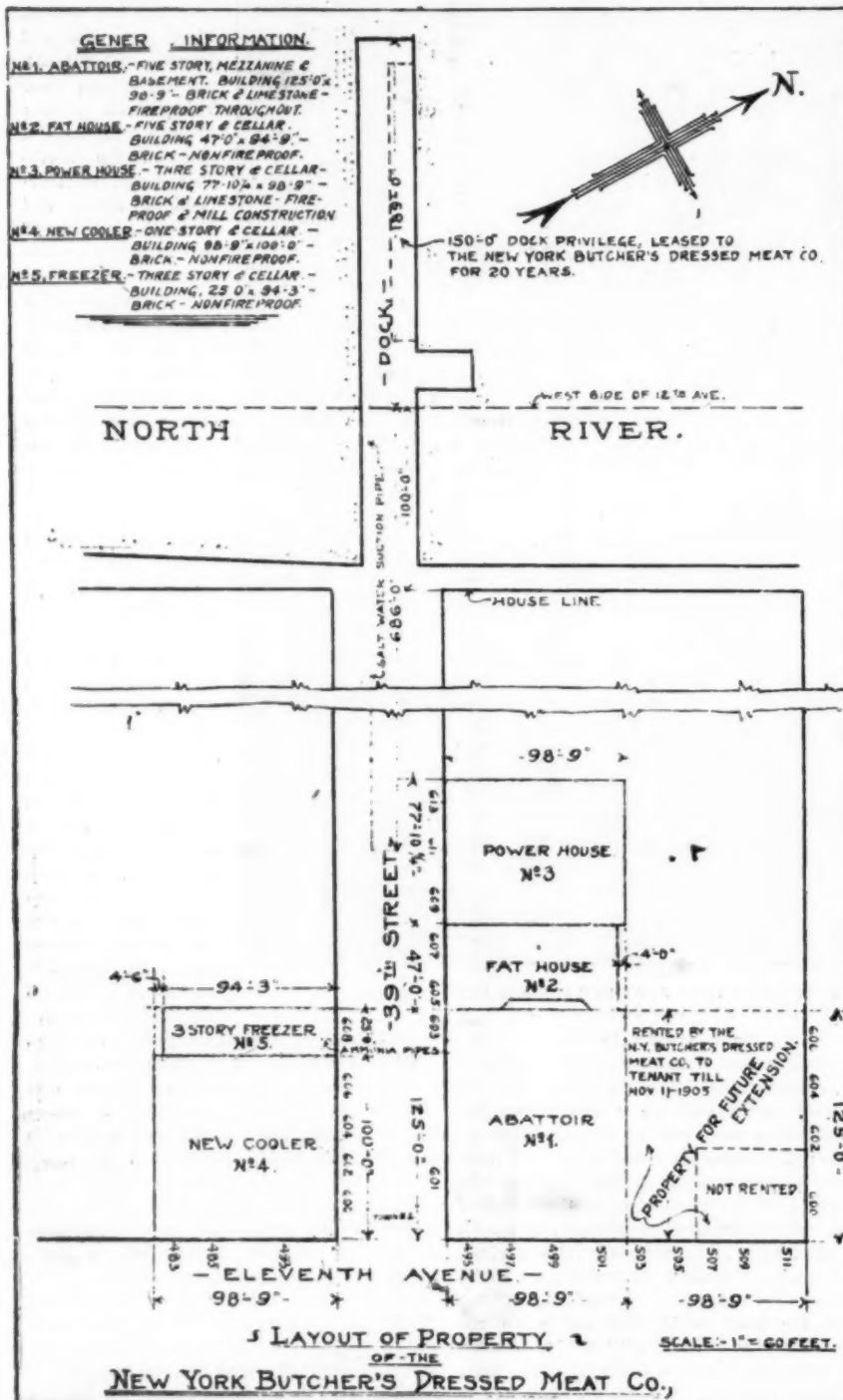
of every particle of material used and the skill of the labor employed. From a sanitary viewpoint it is perfect; drains, lavish tile works, extensive ventilation, contribute to this end; even all floors are rounded-up to the walls and corners are obliterated, so that no refuse may get into cracks or joints.

The building is fire-proof. Besides, there is every possible fire-fighting appliance in readily accessible places.

Every particle of available space has been wisely used. Before the plans were drawn by Horgan & Slattery, the architects, the most modern packing plants were studied and their best points taken. To these were added the ideas of the most progressive packing-house experts, and with the plan in mind these ideas were made to fit the building space. The result is a plant which affords every facility and at the same time will conserve economy in operation. If the materials and construction seem extravagant, they were not planned for any other purpose than to reduce charges for repairs and to forestall the expensive delays due to break-downs and refittings. "First cost" has been made secondary to permanent equipment, a business suggestion which even larger packers would be wise to heed.

THE ABATTOIR.

The abattoir proper occupies an area of 98 feet 9 inches on Eleventh avenue by 113 feet on Thirty-ninth street, with the 12 feet remaining on the west of the building for a driveway and a cattle runway to the roof. It is a five-story, mezzanine and basement building, of brick and limestone, and of a general design and color scheme pleasing and effective. The building is of the steel skeleton type of construction, with cinder concrete floors and partitions, having all the steel frame entirely covered and well protected, making it thoroughly fire-proof.



The basement contains small stock coolers and salesrooms, working corridor, pickling rooms, salt storage, ice box, toilet rooms, timekeeper's room and small offices. It can be reached directly from the street by four independent stairs, three of which are located on Eleventh avenue and the other one on Thirty-ninth street, protected by storm houses of cast iron and polished plate glass.

The first story contains beef coolers, working corridor, tank rooms, sales rooms and cash office, with loading platforms on Eleventh avenue and Thirty-ninth street protected by awnings of steel, copper and polished plate wire-glass, and another loading platform in the driveway at the west side of the building.

The second story contains the general and private offices, directors' room, beef coolers and working corridor. A dumbwaiter connects the general offices with the salesrooms in both the first story and basement.

The third story contains beef coolers and working corridor.

The fourth story contains the fat pickling department, chill rooms, working corridor, toilet and air cooler. There are in this room three American Linde patent air coolers, one 100-ton capacity and two 60-ton capacity, with an independent fan and electric motor for each, and all the pumps, tanks and ammonia connections. Each cooler is enclosed in sheet metal construction, and is directly connected to the air duct system throughout the coolers. As soon as the electric fans are started the air is driven through the coolers into the vertical air ducts, wherefrom start horizontal ducts concealed between the false ceilings and floor construction, allowing the cool air to escape from the coolers through openings in the ceiling. Another system of ducts is connected with the fan room, forming a complete circuit, and through this system the warm air is taken away from the coolers, forced by the fans through the air coolers into the cold air ducts and into the coolers. By this system of refrigeration the



CATTLE RUNS ON SIDE OF BUILDING.
(Photo by The National Provisioner.)

chill room will chill beef to 38 degrees, and will keep the temperature of all coolers down to 30 degrees when filled with previously chilled beef.

The fifth or main killing floor contains besides the killing pens, the rabbis' dressing room, government inspector's room, shower bath and lavatory. There are fourteen killing beds on this floor, and each is provided with a friction hoist for slinging the cattle, and a double friction hoist for dropping the animal and lifting it with the spreaders ready to be split, washed and taken to the chill rooms on the fourth floor. The floor is of bluestone, thoroughly waterproofed and pitched to the blood gutter or to the water

channel as the case may be. The walls are of enameled brick, the ceiling is high, and it is well lighted and ventilated, insuring the absence of the steam and fog usually found in most killing rooms. All the beef friction hoists are electrically driven by six 15 h. p. electric motors, and all the appliances are of the most modern and approved design.

Capacity.

Each killing pen has a capacity of 200 cattle daily, making the total number of cattle that can be killed daily in all pens 2,800, or 16,800 for six week days. For the present about 4,000 head will be killed weekly.

The fifth mezzanine floor, or the small stock killing floor, contains pens for small stock and killing blocks. This floor occupies only about one-half of the area of the building, forming a gallery on the north and west sides of the main killing floor. Directly above this floor is an immense sky-light which takes all steam from both the cattle and small stock killing beds. Calves and sheep are driven up the runs on the side of the building and go into feeding pens, where they are held until slaughtered. They are driven but a few feet from the pens to the killing bed.

The roof contains cattle pens protected by the high parapet walls of the building and by steel and galvanized iron sheds, also pent-houses, fan rooms, tank room and feed room. The roof is paved with vitrified brick, and is thoroughly drained to the outlets. The pens are provided with watering troughs for the cattle. The stock is unloaded at the dock, foot of West 39th street, or may be also unloaded from the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad siding in the Thirty-ninth street front of the building and taken directly to the driveway at the west side of the building, where a series of inclined planes (shown in the illustration), with never-slip flooring and iron cleats, supported by steel framing, will lead the cattle to the pens on the roof. Directly above each inclined plane



THE CATTLE KILLING FLOOR.
(Photo by The National Provisioner.)



SMALL STOCK KILLING FLOOR, SHOWING PART OF THE PENS.
(Photo by The National Provisioner.)

there is a small foot gangway with railing, where men with electric prods will guide the cattle. In case any one of the animals has been injured in transportation, an electric hoist is provided to lift the animal to the killing floor.

These cattle runs, while not entirely new in idea, are remarkably well built, and are better for the purpose intended than any previously built. They are among the new things in packinghouse practice, the live animal furnishing the necessary power to hoist the "raw material" to the top of the plant, and "gravity" bringing its "remains" to the lowest point of operation.

Abattoir Equipment.

There are one passenger elevator, two beef elevators, one freight elevator and two side-walk lifts in the building. There are three steel chutes connected with the same number of steel tanks in the tank room on the first story. Of these chutes one is for fertilizer, and has openings on the roof and killing floors; another is for head and feet, and the third is for pelts. The last two start at the killing floors. There are two other chutes, one from the fifth floor to the fat department, and the other from the killing floor to the hide cellar in the basement of the fat house at the west of the building.

All the coolers and killing floors are provided with a complete system of trackage and scales for the proper handling, storing and selling of beef. The floors, walls and ceilings of all coolers are thoroughly insulated with granulated cork, pressed in sheets and so laid in double layers as to break joints, avoiding all possible connection with the outside air. The windows in all coolers are quadruple and all doors are insulated. The side walls are plastered with magnesia plaster, moisture proof, and the floors are of wood, laid on asphalt in herring-bone pattern. The floors of all working corridors are finished in cement, with cement sanitary base. All sales-

rooms have tile wall and terrazzo floors, making them attractive, clean and sanitary.

Two vent shafts run the whole length of the building on each side of the beef elevators, with vent registers at every story and connected with a system of galvanized iron ducts in the ceiling of the fat department on the fourth floor. This system of ventilation keeps the air always fresh and takes away all disagreeable odors.

The building is thoroughly and efficiently lighted by electricity generated in the company's own power plant. It has a complete and sanitary plumbing system and water sup-

ply, and it is provided with stand pipes, hose, water buckets and alarm system for the effective fighting of fire. The stairway is enclosed by brick walls and the stair construction is of iron with "neverslip" steel platforms and steps, making the whole construction thoroughly fire-proof. Exits have been provided from every story to the cattle runway at the west side of the building, which can be used as a huge fire-escape in case of fire.

(Concluded next week.)

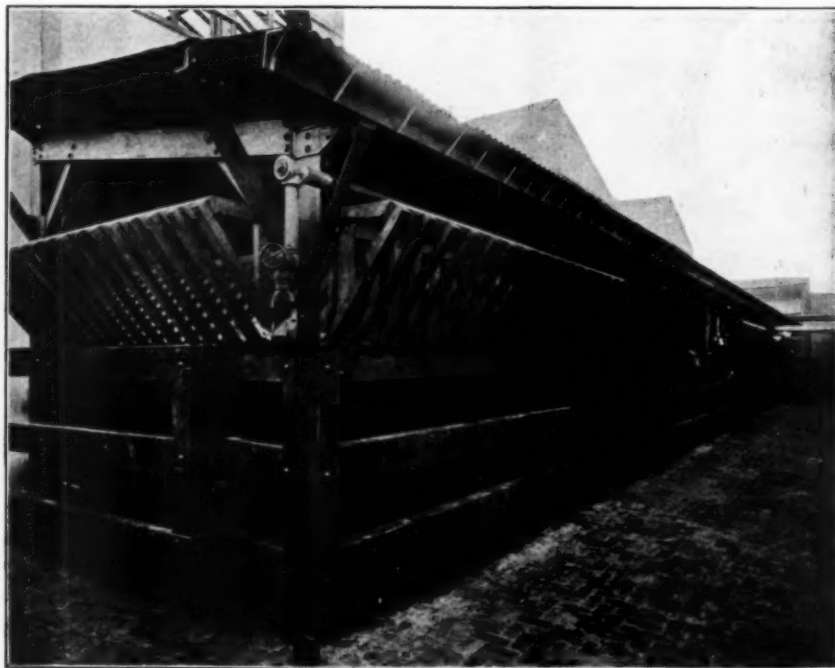
MORRIS BUYS THE HARVARD HOME.

Edward Morris, of Nelson Morris & Company, has purchased the historic Harvard homestead at Stratford-on-Avon, England. The purchase of the house was arranged for by Mr. Morris during his visit in England, from which he has just returned with his family. Miss Marie Corelli, the English novelist, was the agent of Mr. Morris in the transaction. Miss Corelli is credited with the suggestion that a clubhouse for Americans be established in the homestead. Mr. Morris says he has not yet decided what disposition to make of the property.

Harvard House was the early home of John Harvard, the founder of Harvard College, whose father was the leading butcher of Stratford in that day. It is an excellent specimen of English seventeenth century architecture, and Miss Corelli and others have been most anxious that it should be preserved. At one time there was some talk of opening a public subscription for the purchase of the house, either in England or America.

The house was sold last June for \$4,700. At that time it was announced that a resident of Stratford-on-Avon had bought it. Presumably this was Miss Corelli, who lives in "Shakespeare's Town," acting for Mr. Morris. The house changed hands a few years ago for \$2,500.

Do you want a job? Watch page 48.



CATTLE PENS ON THE ROOF.
(Photo by The National Provisioner.)

TRADE GLEANINGS

A new cottonseed oil mill will be erected at Duncan, I. T., shortly.

Amasa J. Mackey, of Milford, Ind., has purchased a tannery at Logansport, Ind.

The Mayfield Soap Company, of Mayfield, Ky., has been incorporated with a capital of \$10,000.

The packinghouse of John Williamson at Smith's Mills, N. Y., was damaged by fire last week. Loss, \$2,000.

S. E. Scott, manager of the cottonseed oil mill at Wesson, Miss., has resigned, to accept a position elsewhere.

The Hammond Beef Company is having its plant at Salem, Mass., enlarged by the addition of another story.

L. Cohen & Bro., of Harrisburg, Pa., have been refused a permit to erect a fertilizer plant within the city limits.

The Landlith Grocery and Provision Company, of Wilmington, Del., has been incorporated; capital, \$10,000.

It is reported that Swift & Company will erect a building for their butter, egg and poultry business at Abilene, Kas.

The slaughter house of Walter H. Callahan at Santa Rosa, Calif., was destroyed by fire recently. Loss about \$1,000.

The tannery of Henry Hollinger at Columbia, Pa., was destroyed by fire last week. Loss \$100,000, partially insured.

The Anniston Fertilizer and Ice Company, of Anniston, Ala., will erect a fertilizer plant at that place. C. J. Houser is president.

Swift & Company have commenced work on their new building at Beaumont, Tex., to replace the one recently destroyed by fire.

The Port Gibson Oil Works at Port Gibson, Miss., resumed operations last week, and will continue through the season at full capacity.

The E. P. Hepe Leather Company, of Cincinnati, O., was incorporated last week by E. P. Hepe, Henry L. Fricke and Frank K. Bowman.

The Rochester Beef Company's plant at Rochester, N. H., was damaged by fire last week, with a loss of \$1,500, fully covered by insurance.

John C. Benzinger, of Houston, Tex., has been appointed to the management of the Armour Packing Company's house at Galveston, Tex.

It is reported that the plan for the erection of a new abattoir at the Union Stock Yards at Baltimore, Md., has been abandoned for the present.

At the annual meeting of the directors of the American Hide and Leather Company this week, the retiring officers were re-elected for the ensuing year.

The Independent Packing Company, of East St. Louis, Ill., capital stock \$80,000, has been organized by Daniel Sullivan, William Rohm and Frank Gillen.

It is announced that Armour & Company at Youngstown, O., will erect a new building on the site of the present one, to be completed by January 1, 1906.

The building occupied by Lowenstein Bros., meat dealers, Pittsburg, Pa., was damaged by the explosion of a gasoline engine. Loss to engines and building about \$3,000.

The Plankinton packing plant at Mil-

waukee, Wis., has been leased to the Plankinton Packing House Company, and will be enlarged and run to its full capacity.

The Royal Beef Company, of New York, has been incorporated to deal in meats, poultry and fish, capital \$8,000, by Isaac Schenberg, L. J. Kahn and George Kahn.

The Wendall Oil Mill Company, of Battleboro, N. C., capital \$30,000, has been incorporated by W. S. Wilkinson, J. L. Wimberly, Jr., E. S. Battle and R. H. Speight.

The Tuscaloosa cottonseed oil mill at Tuscaloosa, Ala., resumed operations this week, a great many improvements having been made in and around the plant during the summer.

A petition has been filed by the creditors of Charles L. B. Landis, a dealer in hides and skins, of Bower's Station, Berks county, Pa., to have him adjudged an involuntary bankrupt.

The Eastern Cotton Oil Company, of Hartford, N. C., has been incorporated by W. N. Gregory, M. H. White and E. V. Perry, to operate a cottonseed oil mill and ice factory. Capital, \$25,000.

E. A. Blount, E. M. Dotson, D. K. Cason, Charles Perkins and John Schmidt have incorporated The Nacogdoches Cotton Oil Company at Nacogdoches, Tex., with a capital stock of \$40,000.

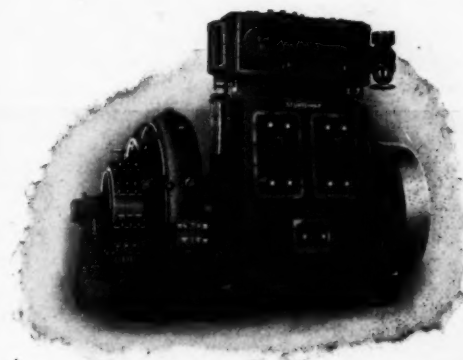
The Queen City Tannery at Titusville, Pa., which was destroyed by fire, expects to have its new buildings, which are in course of erection, completed, and the plant in operation by November.

Beggs & Cobb, tanners, of Boston, Mass., have closed two of their tanneries temporarily on account of the high ruling price of domestic hides and their inability to secure an immediate supply.

Chris. Bloom has been placed in charge of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger house at Davenport, Ia. He succeeds John Raap, who has accepted a position as manager of the Cudahy house at Atlanta, Ga.

The Eastern Casing Company, of Boston,

In the Sturtevant Generating Sets



the metal is so disposed that every pound does its duty. That's why the 100 K. W. vertical cross-compound set weighs only 190 pounds per K. W. of continuous output.

Other features of good design are responsible for the high mechanical efficiency of 94%, and combined efficiency of 86%, as well as for the low water consumption of 31 pounds per K. W. hour.

The 17½, 25, 35 and 50 K. W. belong in the same class.

B. F. STURTEVANT CO., Boston, Mass.

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New York Philadelphia Chicago London
Designers and Builders of Heating, Ventilating, Drying and Mechanical Draft Apparatus;
Fans, Blowers and Exhausters; Steam Engines, Electric Motors and Generating Sets; Fuel
Economizers; Forges, Exhaust Heads, Steam Traps, Etc. 446

PROPOSAL.

OFFICE PURCHASING COMMISSARY, U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., September 9, 1905.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city for the month of October, 1905, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on September 19, 1905, and then opened. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores, opened September 19, 1905," addressed to Lieut. Col. D. L. BRAINARD, D. C. G., U. S. A.

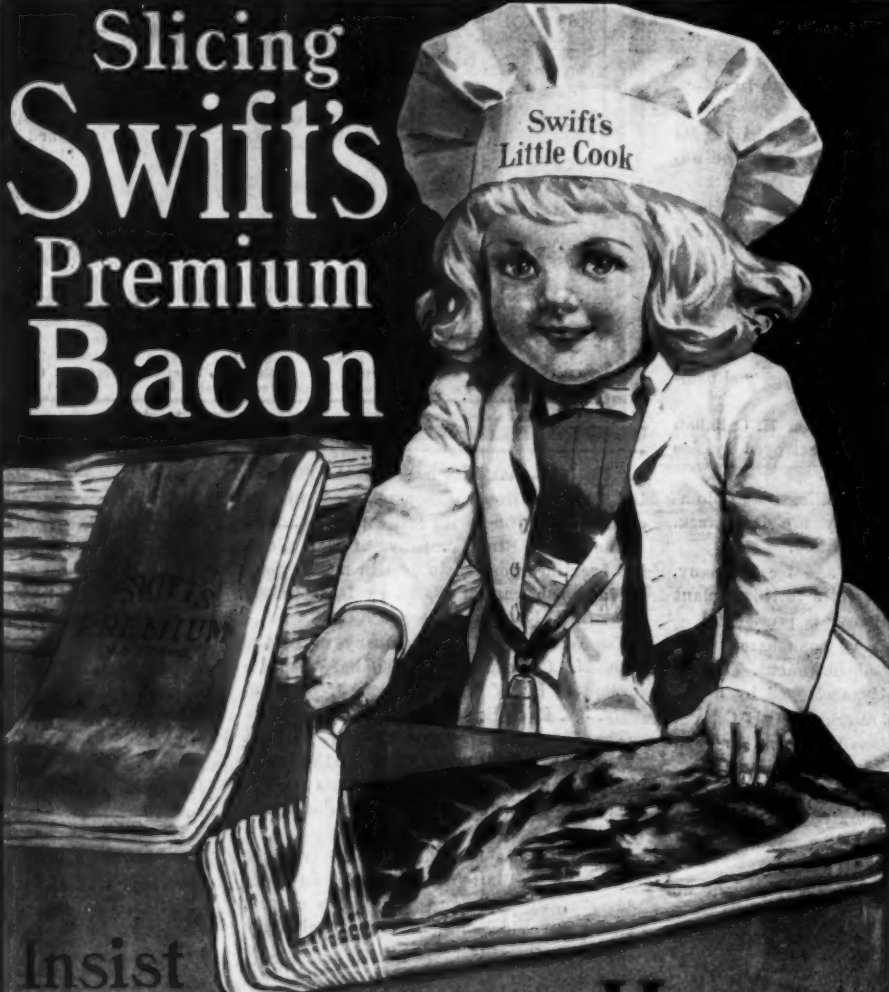
Mass., has been incorporated, with a capital of \$28,000, to deal in casings. President, A. B. Selian, Chatham Row, Boston; treasurer and clerk, E. E. Baldwin, 100 Commercial street, Boston.

CHARGED WITH SHEEPSKIN THEFTS.

Two old men were arrested last week in Philadelphia charged with a remarkable series of thefts of \$5,000 worth of valuable skins from the S. & B. Weil Company of that city. Early in May Mr. Weil began missing sheepskins from his warehouse. An investigation and strict watch proved that no person employed by the firm carried away the stock. Detectives were put on watch and followed an old man with a bur-lap bag under his arm to a vacant building on Canal street.

After entering the place the man disposed of his bundle and went away. He was shadowed to his home, and the detectives decided to search the Canal street house. Much to their surprise five hundred skins were discovered secreted in a heater in the cellar. A member of the victimized firm was brought to the place and identified the skins as his. Joseph Grossman, aged 60 years, and Henry Susholtz, a dealer to whom the skins had been sold, were taken into custody.

Slicing
**Swift's
Premium
Bacon**



Insist
upon **Premium Hams**
Silver Leaf Lard

Swift's Premium Bacon, sliced wafer-like, is an appetizer for Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner. It gives a delicacy and flavor to every meal. Satisfies the most particular taste. An ideal summer meat, for it is quickly cooked and easily kept. Try some by ordering today of your dealer. Swift & Company, U.S.A.

Fac-simile of advertisement appearing in September magazines.

THE National Provisioner NEW YORK and CHICAGO

Published by
THE FOOD TRADE PUBLISHING CO.

(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New York.)

DR. J. H. SENNER.....*President and Editor*

GENERAL OFFICES

Floor A, Produce Exchange, New York, N. Y.
Cable Address: "Sampan, New York."
Telephone, No. 5200 Broad.

GEORGE L. MCCARTHY, Business Manager.

WESTERN OFFICES

Chicago, Ill., 17 Exchange Ave., Union Stock Yards.
Telephone: Yards, 1059.

Subscribers should notify us by letter before their subscriptions expire as to whether they wish to continue for another year, as all subscriptions are entered by us for that period, and we cannot recognize any notice to discontinue except by letter.

Correspondence on all subjects of practical interest to our readers is cordially invited.

Money due THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER should be paid direct to the General Office.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE PREPAID.

United States and Canada, excepting New	
Foundland	\$3.00
All Foreign Countries in the Postal Union,	
per year (21s.) (21m.) (26fr.).....	5.00
Single or Extra Copies, each.....	.10

TIT FOR TAT

Our readers will remember the President's speech at Chautauqua on August 11th, and his famous remark: "It has become our conviction that in some cases, such as that of at least certain of the beef packers recently indicted in Chicago, it is impossible longer to show leniency." With us, all American newspapers which enjoy the respect of the public, because they never lose their self-respect, severely criticised this unfair utterance of the Chief Executive. But Attorney-General Moody evidently acted on orders from headquarters when he forced these "certain beef packers" by an unusual proceeding to appear in court long before the time set for trial.

In the face of such extraordinary tactics, which can have no other purpose but to influence public opinion and to aggravate the difficulties of finding an unbiased jury, nobody need be surprised if the indicted persons indeed apply and actually strain the very best resources of legal technicalities in legitimate self-defense. The action of the federal attorneys, as inspired by the Executive, distinctly provokes a most emphatic legal rebuttal and no fair and just spectator can blame the provoked.

NEW FOOD LAW MOVEMENT

Chicago has once more led the way in a new movement, which if properly managed is bound to produce good results. An association has been formed under the name "National Food Manufacturers' Association." Its object is to enlist the co-operation and support of every industry in the United States affected by food laws, for the purpose of securing through Congress the passage of a national food law and the uniformity of food laws and food standards throughout the several states. The forming of the association is justified not less by the differences among the several state laws than by the difference in the construction of any single state law by the personal opinions of the different food commissioners, who are unfortunately almost without exception political appointees. Manufacturers, jobbers and distributors are equally subjected to unreasonable laws and unduly burdensome arbitrary rulings of food commissioners. Relief is expected only from a uniform federal law which would open the way for protection by federal courts.

The American people are of wonderful patience. They give the greatest allowance to all kinds of cranks. They not only grant to any one the privilege to make a fool of himself in this free country, but even look on with rather painful patience when he attempts and succeeds in making fools of others. Usually much harm is done before the American people lose their supreme indifference and awaken to the full use of their powers.

Now, there is no more dangerous kind of fool than the crank, especially the specimen of semi-scientific character, who knows a little but believes he knows it all. Unfortunately these mushrooms of semi-scientific cranks nowhere grow faster and more numerous than in the field of food products. Whether chemists, or physicians, or journalists, or merely politicians, they are eager to show their imagined superior wisdom on objects of general use. It is an easy way to catch popularity, and popular they all desire to be, in order to achieve the final purpose of graft. This, in short, is the history of the origin of most recent food laws, which by experience have grown more unreasonable and more burdensome from year to year.

A SUGGESTION

The following letter, dated August 23, 1905, which is reprinted without any change, has been written to The National Provisioner by Mr. Leube of Hamburg:

"Editor of The National Provisioner: The scarcity of hogs and the dearthness of hog products becomes more pronounced every week, and agitation is on all over Germany to oblige our government to facilitate im-

port of pork products and live animals for butchering purposes. The pink-colored microscopical inspection certificates which the German authorities ask with pork products from the United States, but from no other country, are only a formality asked by the dock or quay authorities, but not by the meat inspection places, where all foreign meat is inspected since April 1, 1902. The expense, therefore, which the United States government has to undergo with the microscopical inspection of pork products for Germany is not the least acknowledged by our German authorities, as each individual piece must be microscopically reinspected at heavy expense when entering Germany.

The United States government pledged herself to furnish microscopical inspection for Germany, and Germany acknowledged this inspection until April 1, 1902. Since that time the German so-called Meat Inspection Law changed the situation entirely, and the United States government should have abandoned microscopical inspection of pork products for Germany since that date. We are sure that our German government would not have the least objection to pork products from the United States with the white interstate certificate only, and that our government would not venture to put on any difficulty on United States hog products without the pink-colored microscopical certificate, as the feeling of the German people would be at once aroused about such doing and there would be lots of trouble for our government if the present calamity would be voluntarily sharpened by putting difficulties on pork products from the United States. We therefore request that the United States government may abandon microscopical inspection after the 1st of October, which would give your country an occasion to increase your exports to Germany threefold in a short time."

The suggestion is certainly well-meaning and timely. Unfortunately, however, the "careful" (microscopical) inspection of salted pork and bacon is prescribed by law for all goods "intended for exportation," and the law would have to be changed before the administrative part of the United States government could undertake to abandon said inspection. This would be impossible after the first of October, as Congress will not meet before December. It is furthermore highly improbable that Congress in the next session could deal with this or any other similar question of minor importance at all. Nevertheless, there may be found in this suggestion a useful hint for our experienced exporters, or at least a basis for further suggestions. The National Provisioner would be pleased to receive and make public such comments.

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

CHARACTERISTICS OF BEAR FAT.

Fresh bears' fat is white and very similar to lard in appearance. The flare fat is softer and more transparent than the kidney fat, and its odor recalls that of fresh bacon. Bears' fat differs from the fats of the dog, fox and cat in having a lower specific gravity, a very low melting point, and a fairly high iodine value.

BREWERS' YEAST AND FERTILIZERS.

A mixture is made of about two parts of yeast with one part of sodium chloride and five parts of calcium sulphate, by weight, for use as a manure. Pure or impure yeast, or yeast previously treated for the extraction of a portion of its constituents, may be used, and the gypsum may be replaced by other earthy substances of a similar non-corrosive nature.

GENUINE SASSAFRAS OIL.

This oil, which finds a large employment in the manufacture of all kinds of soaps, has become very scarce, quite a number examined showing in reality only the heavier fractions of Japanese camphor oil. This oil contains a large quantity of safrol, the chief odor-bearer of sassafras oil, and is an excellent substitute for the natural oil, which it closely stimulates in smell. But it is only right that buyers should know that they are obtaining a cheaper article, and pay accordingly for it.

AN ENGLISH MARGARINE.

A mixture of edible fats of suitable consistency, e. g., oleo oil 5 parts, neutral lard 7 parts, and butter 1 part, is mixed with albuminous "batter," 4 parts, with the addition of one part of salt as a preservative. If the albuminous constituent be composed of the whites and yolks of eggs beaten to a foam, the product will have the consistency and color of butter. The molten fats are added to the egg batter and the whole is stirred at a temperature sufficient to produce coagulation of the albumen (150-200 deg. F.). The mass is then cooled gradually with continuous stirring, and the salt is worked in.

CHEAP PAINTS.

There are clear indications that a reaction is setting in against the use of cheap, by which we understand grossly adulterated, paints. Big users of paints generally have in the past got into serious trouble through striving too much after cheapness in their paint contracts. They are beginning to see that the prime cost of the paint is only one element in the cost of the finished painted work, and by no means the chief element. There is little doubt that in the future the buying of paint for large contracts will be more and more regulated by stringent specifications.

RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER OIL.

A distinguished Russian botanist, Dr. Pilotoff, has been expounding to the members of the Russian Academy the economic advantages of cultivating the sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*), a source of considerable wealth entirely ignored in this country, where this tall and gaudy plant grows almost to perfection. One of the valuable constituents of the plant is the oil which exists in large quantities in the seed. This oil is formed by direct synthesis in the process of growth and does not diminish to any great extent the fertility of the soil. In 1903 Russia exported oil of the sunflower to Great Britain alone to the amount of 1,490,000 lbs. In this country the seeds are mainly used for poultry feeding, especially for fattening birds for the table, for which purpose they are admirably suited. The seeds are also used for their condimental and medicinal properties. The oil is very palatable without any refining and is admirable for salad dressing purposes. Chemical analyses have shown that the residual sunflower oil cakes have a high nutritive value.

A NEW VEGETABLE OIL.

Recently a leading West African merchant in Liverpool received among a miscellaneous consignment of native products a parcel of a kind of melon seeds. This seed was strange to him, and he was puzzled to decide how to handle them with profit. Examining them with curiosity, he observed that the seeds were of a very oily nature, and concluded this property might render them marketable. Recalling the invitation lately made public by the newly established Institute of Tropical Research, in connection with Liverpool University, the merchant promptly sent samples of the seed, with a request for investigation by the botanical department of the Institute. The result was very gratifying, for it has been found that the seeds, the produce of a Lagos gourd, are largely oleaginous, and capable of yielding an oil eminently suitable for human consumption, while the residue forms a highly nutritious cattle food. Whether the seed can be exported in sufficient quantities as to be commercially profitable, has yet to be proved, but the prospects are such that trial shipments are being made.

Chemical analysis has demonstrated that both oil and meal are free from any poisonous or deleterious substance which might render them harmful for use as foodstuffs. It has been determined that the seeds are moderately rich in an easily extractable clean, sweet oil of a bright yellow color, the percentage of oil being about 45 per cent., compared with from 53 to 57 per cent. in the richest source of vegetable oil at present known. Further, the Tropical Research Institute report that the meal obtained after the extraction of the oil is highly nutritious,

containing about 55 per cent. of proteids, thus constituting an excellent fattening food for livestock. Although this new vegetable oil is of a low saponification value, it may possibly be advantageously used in the manufacture of certain classes of soap.—Oil and Colourman's Journal.

NEW PATENTS.

797,759. Apparatus for softening and purifying water. Harry H. Sutro, New York, N. Y., and Levis M. Booth, Plainfield, N. J.

The combination of a limewater tank and a reaction-tank superimposed one on the other, a settling-tank separate from the reaction-tank, a vat and connections for supplying milk of lime to the lower part of the limewater tank, means for supplying raw water in separate streams of regulated relative volume and for conducting one portion to the lower part of the limewater tank, a mixing-pipe communicating with the reaction-tank, means for conducting the other portion of the raw water and the limewater from the limewater tank, to the mixing-pipe, a vat for preparing chemical reagent solution, means for conducting the reagent solution in regulated quantity to the mixture-pipe whereby raw water and limewater and chemical reagent are mingled before reaching the reaction-tank and means for conducting treated water from the reaction-tank to the settling-tank.

797,819. Filter. John T. H. Paul, Newcastle, Pa., assignor to E. Goldman & Company, Chicago, Ill., a corporation of Illinois.

The combination of a shell having heads secured on its opposite ends, a series of annular-screens confined in said shell between the heads and forming spaces between them, filter-mass in said spaces, a discharge duct leading through said screen series to an outlet at one end of the duct, said duct comprising alining thimbles about which alternate screens are secured at their openings to form the distributors, and rings, in which said thimbles are seated, between pairs of which screens alternating with said distributors are confined about their openings and form the collectors leading to said duct, wall-forming rings about the alternate screens, having flanges to which said screens are fastened about their outer edges, and forming with the shell a space for receiving the liquid to be filtered, and an inlet leading to said space.

797,961. Process of making ammonia. Karl Kaiser, Berlin, Germany. A method which consists in heating metallic calcium and subjecting it to the alternate action of nitrogen and hydrogen.

797,982. Treating raw or partially dressed hides. Horatio W. Southworth, London, England.

A process which consists in soaking the hides in water containing a small quantity of sulfate of iron, allowing them to drain, immersing them in a bath containing glycerin, acetate of alumina and water, allowing the hides to partially dry and rubbing their surfaces with a mixture of castor oil and alcohol.

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Rotary Dryers and Other Special Machinery for Tank Water, Glue, Beef Extract, Brine, Etc.

AMERICAN FOUNDRY & MACHINERY CO.

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THE BEEF INDUSTRY

Report of James R. Garfield, Commissioner of Corporations, United States Department of Commerce and Labor.

CHAPTER IV.—COMPARISON OF THE PRICES OF CATTLE AND OF DRESSED BEEF.

(Continued from last week.)

Sources of Supply—(Continued).

Shipments to the Sioux City market in 1902 were as follows:

South Dakota	158,637
Iowa	72,597
Minnesota	54,130
Other States	99,393

Total 384,762

The shipments to Sioux City were 384,762, of which one State, South Dakota, contributed 41 per cent. of the total, and only three other States over 50,000.

Shipments to the St. Paul market in 1902 were:

Minnesota	161,423
Montana	50,653
North Dakota	56,135
Other States	32,407

Total 300,618

The shipments to the St. Paul market were 300,618, of which one state, Minnesota, contributed 54 per cent. of the total, and only three other states over 50,000.

For reasons stated heretofore, the figures regarding the supply of cattle in the foregoing statements are not in a proper form to represent the movement of cattle in relation to slaughter nor are such data available. Only an approximate idea can be obtained. Certain facts are, nevertheless, clearly demonstrated. For example, it is clear that the amount of grass-fed stock from the ranches and ranges of the West and South is comparatively small. The Texan cattle, so far as they come direct to the slaughter points from Texas, are relatively few, and the number slaughtered is much smaller than the number shipped.

Corroborative evidence as to the movement of cattle, but of less definite character as respects points of origin and destination, is found in the statistics of the receipts and shipments of different railroads at the most important cattle markets, as given in the various stockyard annuals. These figures include receipts and shipments of stockers and feeders. In the case of the Missouri River points it is safe to say that a large part of the shipments east from those points consist of stockers and feeders. For example, in the case of Kansas City, the Rock Island Railroad, eastern division, shows receipts of 7,233 and shipments of 30,888 head. Similarly the Santa Fe shows receipts of 15,962 and shipments of 100,228.

Imports of live stock into the United States are not very important. The figures for 1902 were as follows:

Mexico	59,541
Canada	35,736
All countries	96,027

Very few of the cattle appeared in the beef-cattle markets as original shipments from foreign countries. Most, if not all of them, not imported as breeders were doubtless fed in the United States and appear in the shipping statistics given above.

Markets of Final Sale and Slaughter.

The prices of cattle bear a direct relation to the markets in which they are sold and the location of the packing business. In considering the regions of supply some account has been taken of the principal markets. This subject requires at this point, however, a more particular consideration.

In 1900 the census counted 921 wholesale slaughtering establishments, but only a few of these were of material consequence to the meat industry as a whole. About 70 per cent. of all the beef cattle slaughtered and counted in the census was slaughtered in Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Joseph and East St. Louis. According to the figures of the Agricultural Department for 1903 the total number of beef cattle passed at inspection was 6,297,928, of which 79 per cent. was killed in the 5 chief slaughter centers in the following numbers:

Chicago	2,164,412
Kansas City	1,003,029
Omaha	728,374
St. Louis and National Stock Yards	680,795
St. Joseph	398,042

Total 4,974,652

These cities are all located in the Middle West. The most important of the other slaughter places are New York, Fort Worth, and Indianapolis, where production on the same basis is only about 11 per cent. of the total and in detail is as follows:

New York (including Jersey City)	371,266
Fort Worth	225,688
Indianapolis	121,628

Total 718,582

New York slaughters a good many cattle brought from the Middle West, and Fort Worth slaughters Texan cattle. Indianapolis might be grouped with the five great packing centers so far as character of business is concerned, but the quantity is too small to bring it in that class, as is the case also with many other small Western packing points, such as St. Paul, Sioux City and Milwaukee. There are 12 cities which killed between 20,000 and 70,000 cattle distributed at various points from Boston in the East to San Francisco in the West. Their total slaughter passed at inspection was 523,571 beef cattle. There were finally 19 slaughter places killing less than 20,000 beef cattle in 1903, at which

the total inspections were 81,327. A considerable number in the statistics of cattle killed at these smaller places, however, are not inspected and are not included.

Big Centers Fix the Prices.

From the summary of the leading statistics of production of beef it is evident that the course of prices for the five great packing centers of the West must be characteristic of the movement of the whole country.

The slaughter of cattle is not only confined to a large extent to a few great centers, but within those centers, as appears in Chapter III, the business is nearly all in the hands of six packers.

The price of cattle for the chief cattle markets in the country is reflected with substantial accuracy in the combined cattle prices of the chief packers.

The prices of cattle are normally different in different localities. The reasons for this are various. In the first place, the prices of cattle tend to vary with the expense of production in the region supplying a given market. High values of land for agriculture tend to increase its cost for stock raising. Where, however, agriculture and stock raising are pursued as complementary parts of the economy of the farm, the high value of the land must be compared with the joint industries, and not with either one singly. The low price of Western cattle is not simply due to low grade, but also to low cost. Another ground for normal difference in price in different markets is the cost of transportation. So large a proportion of the beef from cattle raised west of Chicago is consumed east of that city that the differences in freight charges to eastern points affect prices by almost if not quite their full amount.


(To be Continued.)

Note.—The publication of the official report of Commissioner Garfield on his investigation of the beef industry began in the issue of The National Provisioner of March 25.

COLOMBIAN LARD DUTY REDUCED.

The government of Colombia has issued a decree in relation to the tariff on imported foodstuffs which provides for a temporary reduction of duties by which lard will be reduced 50 per cent. To protect the agriculture of the country this reduction will be suspended as soon as the abnormal scarcity and want of this and other provisions in the country, caused by lack of rain, shall have disappeared.

The following articles will pay, on their entry, the following gross weight duties: Manufactured stearin, .10 gold per kilogram; manufactured stearin and stearic acid, .01 gold per kilogram.



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ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

J. D. Campbell, H. R. McKay and E. H. Place have incorporated the Caledonia Creamery Company of Caledonia, N. Y. Capital stock \$5,000.

The Southwestern Cold Storage Company of Kansas City, Mo., capital \$25,000, has been incorporated by P. A. Simonds, Basil P. Finley and Andrew F. Evans.

The Peters-Goodwyn Company, of Bristol, Va., has been incorporated to operate an ice plant. George D. Peters is president and P. A. Goodwyn is secretary-treasurer.

The Medford Creamery & Ice Company, Medford, Okla., capital \$20,000, has been incorporated by W. S. Long, J. G. Gilliland, Jacob Roth, E. E. Flora and Jacob Houser.

W. N. Gregory, M. H. White and E. V. Perry have incorporated the Eastern Cotton Oil Company at Hertford, N. C., capital stock \$25,000. They will operate a cotton-seed oil mill and ice plant.

The B. B. & S. Brewing Co., of Camden, N. J., capital \$250,000, has been incorporated to build a brewing, malting, distilling and ice making plant, by Gottfried Birder, Christian Biederbeck, Hy. Schmidheiser and Lewis M. Verga.

ICE NOTES.

A creamery to cost about \$4,000 will be erected shortly at Ironwood, Mich.

The A. W. Kenison Company of Auburn, Cal., is erecting a cold storage building at that place.

The ice plant at Highlandtown, Md., which was to be offered at auction, has been withdrawn.

The Home Ice Company of Houston, Tex., has increased its capital stock from \$80,000 to \$100,000.

The Minneapolis Brewing Company is arranging for the erection of a cold storage house at Oslo, N. D.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Austin Ice & Bottling Works at Austin, Tex.

The Enid Creamery Company of Wichita, Kan., will reorganize and increase its capital stock from \$5,000 to \$15,000.

The Anniston Fertilizer & Ice Company will erect an ice plant at Talladega, Ala. George T. McEldery will be manager.

The Rockport Ice & Cold Storage Company of Rockport, Mass., will greatly increase its capacity by enlarging its plant shortly.

It is reported that work will commence on the new plant of the Worcester Cold Storage Company at Haverhill, Mass., by Oct. 1.

The Merchants' Refrigerating Company of

Louisville, Ky., will build an ice plant some time this winter at South Louisville, Ky.

It is reported that the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company is contemplating erecting a large cold storage plant at Pittsburg, Pa.

J. Y. Griffin & Co. of Winnipeg, Man., is negotiating for a site at Fort William, Ont., on which they will erect a cold storage plant.

J. P. Hoffman, of Minneapolis, Minn., will erect a cold storage plant at Great Falls, Mont., to cost in the neighborhood of \$15,000.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad will build a large ice and refrigerating plant at Argentine, Kan., to cost in the neighborhood of \$200,000.

It is reported that the Southern Ice & Fish Company of Jacksonville, Fla., will build a large ice and cold storage plant at Miami, Fla., in the near future.

The Hygeia Ice Company's machinery, which was sold under a foreclosure sale at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was purchased by the H. C. Frick Company, holders of the mortgage.

B. G. Tartt, Tremont and Winnie streets, Galveston, Tex., desires catalogues on refrigerating machinery. He will install a refrigerating plant in his wholesale grocery establishment.

The Laton Co-operative Creamery Association of Laton, Cal., has been incorporated with a capital of \$10,000, by C. E. Smith, L. B. Wheeler, C. A. Smith, L. C. Elfers and Silva Zonolini.

Alexander J. Christie, superintendent of the Bryn Mawr Ice Manufacturing & Cold Storage Company of Bryn Mawr, Pa., was stricken with apoplexy while seated at his desk one day last week.

The Elkins Ice & Storage Company's plant at Elkins, W. Va., has been purchased by M. A. Joliff, A. E. Shaw and Arthur Henius of Fairmont, W. Va., who will organize the Elkins Brewery Company to operate it.



ENGLAND GETTING USED TO ICE.

To the steadily increasing influence of American visitors and residents in London is largely attributed the great increase in the consumption of ice which has been noted this season. During a recent hot spell it amounted to over 1,000 tons a day—a mere fraction of what New York, with a much smaller population, demands in warm weather, but it is in London considered an enormous quantity.

In the past most Englishmen have been accustomed to regard ice water and iced drinks of all kinds as a pernicious luxury. Doctors have told them that they are responsible for much of the indigestion, dyspepsia and other ailments with which Americans are popularly supposed to be afflicted beyond the rest of mankind. But Americans sojourning in London have insisted on being served with them when the temperature is oppressive. And hotels and restaurants that cater to their custom have found that it pays to give them what they want. In fear and trembling some

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Union Stock Yards,
Herr's Island, Pittsburg, Pa.

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of the most venturesome English folks followed their example and, finding that they immediately felt on better terms with themselves and the weather, and that no dire results ensued, they capitulated. Then they told their friends that they had discovered something which increased the joys of existence.

London is never subjected to such sweltering heat as makes existence in many of the big American cities a burden. But this summer there have been several days when the mercury has soared above 80 in the shade, and with humidity high the combination has sufficed to produce the thirst which iced beverages alone will satisfy. One of the largest medium-priced restaurants in London, which was opened this year, has made a specialty of American iced drinks of the temperance variety, with the addition of a few that are mildly alcoholic. With an American who understands the art of preparing them properly and artistically in charge of the department it has proved the most popular feature of the establishment.

The number of American soda water fountains in London is rapidly increasing. One of them has been recently added to the American restaurant in the Strand. An observer saw an Englishman there the other day washing down a mutton chop and fried potatoes with a chocolate ice cream soda. He survived



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We want every packer who is thinking of installing refrigerating machinery or making any changes to hear our story before he makes any decision. We like to get inquiries and to answer them.

HENRY VOGT MACHINE COMPANY
10th Street and Ormsby Ave. LOUISVILLE, KY.

it. The American in charge of the fountain said that was nothing. He had seen an Englishman take a strawberry ice cream soda with a Welsh rarebit, and then call for another glass of it. "I guess," he added, "Rockefeller would give half his millions to swap stomachs with that man." Many of the cheaper restaurants dispense what they call "American iced long drinks." There is not much that is suggestive of an American origin about them, except the ice and straws, but they serve to increase the demand for ice.

Ice itself is no longer regarded as a pernicious luxury. It is the price of it that people kick about. To keep a small family refrigerator going for a week—such as in the American cities would in London cost from 50 to 75 cents—necessitates an expenditure of between \$3 and \$4.

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ORGANIZED FOR PURE FOOD.

This is pre-eminently the age of "movements," some useful, some not and some betwixt and between. One of the most recent, most interesting and most promising is a movement of food packers and dealers which has for its objects the improvement of the food standards and the enactment of such legislation as may be required to bring the interstate traffic in food products under proper regulation and secure uniformity of action in the various states. Nobody having the slightest acquaintance with the present status of the pure food question can doubt the necessity for this movement of packers, manufacturers and dealers, which has taken form and substance under the name of the National Food Manufacturers' Association, incorporated under the Illinois laws, with offices in the First National Bank Building, Chicago.

The officers of the association are: President, O. L. Deming, Chicago; treasurer, Frank C. Rex, New York; secretary, Thos. E. Lannen, Chicago. Mr. O. L. Deming, as the late editor and publisher of the Chicago Grocer and also the Canner and Dried Fruit Packer, has enjoyed a long and honorable career as a publisher and trade journalist, and has had exceptional opportunities for obtaining a thorough understanding of the pure food question. The treasurer, Mr. Frank C. Rex, represents the grocery jobbing firm of Austin, Nichols & Co., of New York. He is known widely and favorably in the wholesale grocery trade and has closely studied adulteration and the food laws. Mr. Thomas

E. Lannen, the secretary, is peculiarly well equipped for the duties of his office, having thoroughly familiarized himself with the legal side of the pure food question while serving as secretary of the Illinois State Food Commission.

The executive committee of the National Food Manufacturers' Association is a strong and well selected body of business men. It comprises Mr. T. J. Carroll, of Slade Gorton & Company, one of the largest packers of salt fish in the country, Gloucester, Mass.; J. B. Reichmann, president of National Starch Company, Chicago; B. L. Kimball, of American Fruit Products Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. A. Wagner, of Martin Wagner Company, one of the oldest and most widely known fruit and vegetable packers in the country, Baltimore, Md.; Frank C. Rex, New York City.

PAYING PACKING COMPANY'S DEBTS.

According to reports from Denver, that Yankee packinghouse enterprise in Mexico, the United States Packing Company, was involved in the failure of the Denver Savings Bank to the extent of \$52,000. The bank held the paper of the packing company to that amount, the security being \$150,000 of the bonds of the company, which has plans for several meat plants in Mexico. John Wesley DeKay is the president of the company.

The attorney for the company makes this statement: "The United States Packing Company has paper in the bank to the amount of \$52,000. It is amply able to pay

all its obligations; the loan made to the Denver Savings Bank is secured by a deposit of \$150,000 par value bonds, now selling at par. The paper does not mature until January 11, 1906, but I have submitted a proposition to Receiver Stevick to take up the paper before maturity upon returning to the United States Packing Company the securities, together with the bonus of stock—\$25,000 of the company's preferred stock—and of a cash bonus of \$5,000, which was included in the amount of the note, and also upon deducting the \$5,000 the company had in the bank at the time of failure. In other words, the company has received \$45,000, and the proposition is to return to the bank all the company received. This has met with the approval of Receiver Stevick and will doubtless be carried out as soon as I can get a meeting of the board of directors of the company."

SOAP IN SINGAPORE.

A Belgian consular report states that in addition to toilet soaps, large quantities of soft and hard household soap are imported into Singapore. These are all of the cheaper quality, chiefly in bars of 1½ pounds, packed 20 bars in case, and sold at 6s. per case, c. i. f. delivered. Potash soaps are imported in metal casks, and are principally sold in the ships' stores. The bulk of the soap trade is in British hands, and more than \$300,000 worth of English soap is sold every year.

Business chances always open. See page 48.

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SALES OFFICE: 126 LIBERTY ST.
NEW YORK.

PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard, which is quoted by the cwt. in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce and hogs by the cwt.

Break Up of the Late Bullish Tendencies—Sharp Decline in Prices—The Leaders Fail to Give the Market Support, and It Quickly Yields From the Pressure of Outside "Long" Holdings—While the Consumption Is Good, Buying of Distributors Against It Becoming Quiet—Somewhat Increased Packing as the Receipts of Hogs Have Enlarged—Hog Markets, as Well, Generally Lower.

As it seemed to us last week "that the market prices were getting, or had reached a danger point for bull operations, while that it was probable that material reactions were in order, or possibly close at hand," with, as well, a characterization of features at that time, by which the opinion was reached, made up, as has been shown by the developments of market conditions this week, an outline of probabilities that has materialized to facts.

The first trading day this week in the hog product market brought about a substantial decline in prices, and the trading was followed, on Wednesday, by an even more important reduction in the prices, with at that time considerable pressure in selling "long" stuff, and absence of support of the situation by the leaders who had for a long time before found a good many "tailers" in as they had steadily advanced the market, but who were crowding sales on the declining tendency. Unloading, as well as selling "short," continued on Thursday with a further break in prices and, as well, then lower cost hogs. But the new crop options on Thursday were relatively steady as compared with the earlier deliveries.

There had been for several days before a good deal of apprehension on the part of the

outside "longs" of changed market conditions to weakness. Therefore, at the first sign of the break in prices, holdings of these "longs" were unloaded promptly, and by which the decline in prices was even more important than would have happened otherwise.

But even before the yielding in prices there had been a good deal of "short" selling for the October delivery on the part of a few traders, including few foreign accounts, and who had worked with the opinion that before that month was reached the bullish temper would subside, particularly as they saw that all of the later options were selling at much lower prices than the intermediate deliveries.

These more remote options are influenced in some degree by the prospective exceptionally large corn crop.

And it is without doubt that the estimates of the corn crop are, this season, well justified.

We did not believe that the corn crop last year was near the yield the Government had estimated of it, and so stated at that time, since, in our opinion, last year's weather conditions could not have permitted a crop yield to the extent that the official figures had made of it.

The developments concerning supplies of the corn and prices for it in the latter portion of this last season seemed to have proved that the corn crop last year was over-estimated in about the degree that seemed to us probable concerning it, even allowing for the steady increased home consumption of the corn and the larger exports of it for the season.

But we have the opinion that the corn crop this year will be quite to the amount implied as probable of it by the official reports—indeed that there is a probability that the corn crop will be at least 100,000,000 bushels

greater than the late official crop estimates concerning it.

At some time in the coming season the extent of the corn crop should be an important factor in the hog products markets, since there is a full supply of livestock in the country.

It would, of course, be close to the spring months before an all around general effect resulted in the way of supplies from an ample feeding of the livestock. But in all probability the effect upon the products markets would be discounted in the late fall and winter months. Indeed that even now that these late deliveries are partly, if not largely, discounted by the current prices prevailing for them, and which, as before implied, are materially lower than those for the intermediate deliveries.

But the near future of the market is not likely to have further sharp breaks in prices after the liberal declines of this week, although that by reason of the late upset condition of the market that there is a probability of very cautious trading, by which efforts to rally the market, if indulged, would likely have little success.

It looks to us like an increasingly tame situation for awhile, and that perhaps further moderate declines in prices will take place, with frequent fluctuations, although that some traders think that after a material interest had been made on the "short" side of the market that it will be taken hold of again, but temporarily, for a bullish turn.

The time of the year for larger supplies of hogs would appear to be too close at hand for expectations of bullish movements of a protracted order, even if it is probable that a good deal of a "short" interest results from the current dropping of prices.

THE W. J. WILCOX

LARD AND REFINING COMPANY

NEW YORK
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PURE
REFINED
LARD



The cash situation at the packing points has been improved by a remarkably large, for some time, home consumption of meats and the general liberal consignments of both lard and meats to the foreign markets. The foreign markets are consuming both lard and meats freely. Nevertheless, whether the stocks are at the packing points or in Europe their general supply is of a liberal order; therefore that the statistical position, in an all around way, has to be reckoned with in the long run.

The home consumption of pure lard had been shortened by the late bulging prices for it, therefore that the compound lard business had, in that degree, been quickened.

It would be hard, however, to suppose that right away further sharp declines in prices of the products, however easier they may be, are in order, with the consideration of the full stocks of the products either at home or abroad yet to be marketed and the not as yet large hog supplies. The average weight of the hogs received at Chicago last week was 239 lbs., the heaviest of the year; in the previous week, 238 lbs.; corresponding with 1904, 245 lbs.; do., in 1903, 252 lbs.

Exports from the Atlantic ports for last week: 3,346 bbls. pork, 10,527,454 lbs. lard, 16,364,703 lbs. meat; corresponding week last year: 3,248 bbls. pork, 10,111,391 lbs. lard, 10,336,405 lbs. meat. These shipments include 14,625,423 lbs. meats and 4,725,024 lbs. lard to the United Kingdom and 1,418,530 lbs. meat and 4,781,870 lbs. lard to the Continent.

The shipments to foreign markets from Nov. 1 to Sept. 2 have been 542,922,108 lbs. lard and 582,528,645 lbs. meat, against 500,854,556 lbs. lard and 514,456,728 lbs. meat, corresponding time in the previous season, or an increase shown this year of 42,067,552 lbs. lard and 68,071,917 lbs. meat. The exports this season have included 233,158,992 lbs. lard to the United Kingdom markets (217,062,958 lbs. previous season) and 247,483,504 lbs. to the Continent (235,718,321 lbs. previous season), and of meat, 504,631,921 lbs. this season to the United Kingdom (446,634,094 lbs. previous season), 58,927,622 lbs. to the Continent (50,856,409 lbs. previous season).

In New York the markets all around have been very dull, with lower prices for lard and pork and steadily held markets for city meat, while the compound lard trading is becoming quieter. Sales of 250 bbls. mess pork at \$15.25@16.25; 200 bbls. short clear at \$14@16; 150 lbs. family at \$17.50@17.75. Western steam lard, city steam lard, is quoted at 7½@7¾c.; Western steam lard nominally about \$7.87 for Middle West lots. Compound lard is quoted at 5¾c. In city meat only moderate trading, with steady prices; pickled bellies, loose, 12 lbs. ave., at 9½@9¾c.; 14 lbs. at 9¾c.; 10 lbs. ave. at 10@10¼c.; pickled shoulders at 7¼c.; pickled hams at 11¼@11¾c.

Beef holds to firm prices, with moderate demands. City extra India mess, tcs., \$18@19; barreled mess, \$8.50@9.50; family, \$12@12.50; packet at \$10@10.50.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND MARKET.

The growth in the prosperity of Newfoundland during the last few years, which has resulted in placing the colony in a very strong financial position with a balance of trade in her favor, has been due chiefly to the improved condition of the fishing industry, though the development of the pulp wood and other forest products and some increase in the output of the mines have had an appreciable effect. The position as respects exports will be better understood from the statement that during the last year for which revised statistics are available the total amount was \$10,400,000, of which products of the fishers represented \$8,276,000; mines, \$1,289,000; furs and skins, \$350,000; forests, \$325,000. For the same year the total of the imports reached \$9,450,000.

The character of the Newfoundland market and some of the articles which find the readiest sale may be understood from a summary of the value of imports during that year. They were as follows: Beef, \$213,000; pork, \$395,000; butter, \$118,000; salt, \$103,000; sugar, \$139,000.

SOUTHERN VIEW OF THE HOG.

The hog is the daddiest animal we ever saw. He can make a fellow madder than other animals that invest the premises. He will always squeal and muddy your pants when he knows you are trying to feed him. He will get into your garden through a knothole and destroy enough produce in three minutes to feed your wife and children for three months. He will pay no attention to a wide open gate where you want him to go through, but he will shovel out several cubic yards of dirt to make a hole into a place you don't want him. He is the biggest nuisance and most profitable product of the farm. You will never know the trouble and pleasure of life until you raise hogs. They are a botheration and a vexation to the spirit of man while they live, but bring joy and contentment to the soul of man when they die at hog killing time.—Richmond (Va.) Coaster.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool. Per Ton.	Glasgow. Per Ton.	Hamburg. Per 100.
Canned meats.....	10/	15/	20c.
Oil cake.....	7/0	7/0	12c.
Bacon.....	10/	15/	20c.
Lard, tierces.....	10/	15/	20c.
Cheese.....	20/	25/	2M
Butter.....	25/	30/	2M
Tallow.....	10/	15/	20c.
Pork, per barrel.....	1/0	2/4	20c.
Beef, per tierce.....	2/	3/	20c.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending Sept. 2, 1905, with comparative table of shipments:

To—	PORK, BARRELS.		
	Week Sept. 2, 1905.	Week Sept. 3, 1904.	Nov. 1, 1904, to Sept. 2, 1905.
United Kingdom....	965	207	41,794
Continent.....	811	218	19,966
South & Cen. Am....	79	242	20,083
West Indies.....	1,204	2,212	64,560
Br. No. Am. Col....	282	323	12,811
Other countries....	5	46	900
Totals.....	3,346	3,245	160,144

BACON AND HAMS, POUNDS.

To—	Week Sept. 2, 1905.	Week Sept. 3, 1904.	Nov. 1, 1904, to Sept. 2, 1905.
United Kingdom....	14,625,423	8,899,642	504,631,921
Continent.....	1,418,530	905,825	58,927,622
South & Cen. Am....	95,950	110,713	4,580,872
West Indies.....	224,800	388,800	11,010,221
Br. No. Am. Col....	—	1,575	76,700
Other countries....	—	30,050	2,401,300
Totals.....	16,364,703	10,336,405	582,528,645

LARD, POUNDS.

To—	Week Sept. 2, 1905.	Week Sept. 3, 1904.	Nov. 1, 1904, to Sept. 2, 1905.
United Kingdom....	4,725,024	3,374,179	233,108,962
Continent.....	4,781,870	5,324,477	247,483,504
South & Cen. Am....	365,140	422,205	22,364,987
West Indies.....	532,870	831,530	33,407,995
Br. No. Am. Col....	15,050	3,340	520,010
Other countries....	87,500	155,680	5,986,960
Totals.....	10,527,454	10,111,391	542,922,108

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork, barrels.	Bacon & Hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York.....	1,635	4,788,300	4,795,920
Boston.....	399	1,804,400	1,167,550
Portland, Me.....	—	1,055,850	473,500
Philadelphia.....	25	348,800	521,874
Baltimore.....	770	327,880	1,117,611
Galveston.....	—	—	387,355
Newport News.....	—	—	115,126
New Orleans.....	430	44,700	453,000
Montreal.....	67	7,994,773	1,314,916
Totals.....	3,346	16,364,703	10,527,454

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY

	Nov. 1, 1904, to Sept. 2, 1905.	Nov. 1, 1903, to Sept. 2, 1904.	Increase.
Pork, lbs.....	32,028,800	26,786,600	5,242,200
Bacon & hams, lbs.....	542,528,645	514,456,728	680,071,917
Lard, lbs.....	542,922,108	500,854,556	42,067,552

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Following were the exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 2, 1905, as shown by Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamer.	Destination.	Oil Cake.	Cheese.	Bacon.	Butter.	Tcs.	—Beef— Bbls.	Pork.	Tcs.	—Lard— Paga.
9 Celtic, Liverpool.....	2080	1965	365	.....	64	135	1250	.....
Campania, Liverpool.....	315	1429	559	.....	.....	237	675	.....
Teutonic, Liverpool.....	1837	.....	151	.....	407	491	4903
*St. Paul, Southampton.....	1100	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	250
*Minneapolis, London.....	83	2285	25	.....	1085	3650	.....
Titian, Manchester.....	45	.....	.....	.....	295	5155	.....
Wells City, Bristol.....	737	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	750	.....
Consuelo, Hull.....	1441	.....	95	.....	110	2260	13668	.....
*Astoria, Glasgow.....	831	303	.....	.....	.....	125	.....	.....
Hamburg, Hamburg.....
Batavia, Hamburg.....	739	.....	85	.....	215	.....	615	4061	.....
Groser Kurfuerst, Bremen.....	5	.....	350	.....	200	.....	.....
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen.....	75	.....	200	2025	.....
5 Ryndam, Rotterdam.....	750	.....	150	25	80	.....	210	550	.....
Zeeland, Antwerp.....	745	147	50	.....	38	280	6510	.....
7 Oscar II, Baltic.....	65	.....	10	410	700	2525	.....
10* Louisiana, Havre.....	448	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	.....
La Touraine, Havre.....	50	.....	.....
Sicilia, Mediterranean.....	20	.....	5	.....	378	.....
Slavonia, Mediterranean.....	100	.....	.....	.....	31	2630	1380	.....
Algeria, Mediterranean.....	25	200	.....

Total.....	2674	315	9496	5306	1044	1130	655	9608	47930	.....
Last week.....	3628	1011	5633	8626	773	275	374	3166	35436	.....
Same time in 1904.....	97,181	2577	7694	6375	770	915	381	6811	50073	.....

5.—76 tcs tallow. 7.—15 tcs tallow. 9.—200 hhd. and 208 bbls. tallow. 10.—100 tcs tallow. *Cargoes estimated by steamship companies.

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The tallow markets everywhere have been quieter for the week, and they may be called somewhat tamer, although that no marked changes have happened to prices except for city hhd. tallow, which is $\frac{1}{4}$ c. lower on sales.

It is quite probable that the sharp decline in the prices for lard in the week has influenced the slacker tallow markets, since, after all, the lard market, its position, most of the time influences the sentiment of buyers for all fats.

A lower lard market means quieting of demands for compound lard and diminished interest of the compound makers in the raw materials.

But soapmakers realizing that they will have less competition in securing tallow supplies on a weaker lard market, also become indifferent buyers of tallow.

Therefore, there is permitted a little more of an accumulation of the tallow supplies, with more of an effort to sell them, by which buyers get some advantage.

There are, particularly, more of the under grades of the tallow on sale, and these are displacing the use of some of the better qualities because of their relatively favorable buying prices.

The consumption of the fine grades of the tallow had been for a long time of that rapid order, on account of the high prices of oleo stearine, that that class of goods has not, as yet, become in burdensome supply, in any direction.

And, even though the compound lard trading is falling off, it may be doubted that edible grades of the tallow will become, in the near future, in excessive supply, since oleo stearine is so well sold up that the lard position, at present, is ignored, and strong prices are insisted upon for it.

There is no marked change in the tone of the English markets. There were three cables here on Wednesday concerning the London auction sale, two of which reported it as unchanged in price, while the other had the market there steady to 3d. advance. There were 1,250 casks offered at the sale, with 900 casks sold.

There has been no material export demand to this country, for a few days, and the trading here is depending essentially upon the indicated quieter conditions of soapmaking and compound makers' demands.

The tameness, which, as before remarked, is noted most on other than fine grades of the tallow, is as marked at the West, as it is in New York.

Some of the neighboring markets manage to keep well sold up at steady prices all desirable grades of the tallow.

The city hoghead tallow in New York is, for the present, without substantial bidding. It is claimed that it could easily be had at $\frac{1}{4}$ c. if a bid was made at that price. City in tierces is nominally $\frac{1}{4}$ c., with very moderate offerings of supplies of it. Late on Wednesday 300 hhds. New York city tallow sold at a decline to $\frac{1}{4}$ c. to the local soap trade, and the weekly contract deliveries were made at $\frac{1}{4}$ c. of the city hhd. tallow.

Country made tallow on offer in New York has a very moderate inquiry, although there is not much of the fine quality of it on offer just now. There have been sales of 248,000 pounds, in lots, at $\frac{1}{4}$ c. @ $\frac{1}{4}$ c., as to quality, and at $\frac{1}{4}$ c. @ $\frac{1}{4}$ c. for nice kettle.

Edible tallow is steadily held in price, and has steady attention of consumers at unchanged prices. Quoted at $\frac{1}{4}$ c. @ $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

OLEO STEARINE.—The market prices for the week have not varied, despite the decline in lard, and because the supplies of the stearine had been fairly well sold up, both here and at the West on the late large consumption of the compound lard. Just now the compound lard demands are quieter on account of the reduced pure lard prices and new buying, interest in the stearine is slack. The prices of oleo oil hold up well and it is quite probable that the make of the stearine is up to the limit of the fat offerings. But that a little while would be required to make an important accumulation of the stearine, and that at that time the effect of it would depend upon the influences of the lard market as they may then appear. New York quotes the stearine at $\frac{1}{4}$ c. bid and 9c. asked; and Chicago, after it had sold 200,000 lbs. at $\frac{1}{4}$ c., is asking 9c.

LARD STEARINE has lower cost because of the decline in lard prices, while it, as well, has little attention of the lard refiners. Quoted at about 9 @ $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

OLEO OIL holds up in price, not only in the Dutch markets, but locally, with consump-

tion keeping well alongside of the productions. Rotterdam at 58 florins, New York at 10c. for choice, $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for prime, and $\frac{3}{4}$ c. for low grade.

GREASE STEARINE.—There is little inquiry for supplies, but as there is not more than a moderate offering of them the market prices are sustained. Yellow quoted at $\frac{1}{4}$ c. @ $\frac{1}{4}$ c. and white at $\frac{1}{4}$ c. @ $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

GREASE.—A very fair portion of the business latterly has been, it is understood, on account of traders who had sold "short" as expecting easier prices, and have been buying since to protect contracts. New demands from export sources are of a conservative order, while that the pressers and soapmakers buy very moderately. Prices are fairly steadily held. Yellow quoted at $\frac{1}{4}$ c. @ $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; bone at $\frac{1}{4}$ c. @ $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; house at $\frac{1}{4}$ c. @ $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; choice white at $\frac{1}{4}$ c. @ $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; and "B" white at $\frac{1}{4}$ c. @ $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

CORN OIL.—The foreign markets are slow buyers because of the lined situation. Otherwise the trading is moderate and prices slack. Quoted at about \$3.35 for car lots to \$3.70 for jobbing quantities.

COTTONSEED STEARINE.—Nominal.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—There is only a moderate jobbing business, with prices held steadily. Quotations are for 20 test, 94 @ 95c.; 30 test, 88c.; 40 test at 63c. and prime at 49c.

LARD OIL.—The movement is in a jobbing way of moderate volume and at easier prices on account of the decline in lard. Quoted at 60 @ 62c. for prime.

COCOANUT OIL holds to steady prices on a moderate trading. Cochin quoted 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. @ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; September and October arrivals at 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. @ 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., and September to November shipment at 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. @ 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., and Ceylon at 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. spot; September and October arrivals at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., and September to November shipments at 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. @ 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

PALM OIL.—Only small sales and at steady prices. Red quoted at $\frac{1}{4}$ c. and Lagos at $\frac{1}{4}$ c. @ $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

Eight memberships were sold at \$160 each. George P. Broomhall and Stuart C. Delevan were proposed for membership.

Visitors: S. Scipio, Bremen; Jos. J. Martin, Philadelphia; F. T. Fuller, E. R. Brod-bay, G. A. Collett, J. A. Ferguson, James Norris, T. J. Brindle, Chicago; Gilbert G. Newhouse, New Orleans; T. B. Wood, Minneapolis.

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ENGLAND'S MEAT SUPPLY.

In looking up the question of a food supply in time of war a British Government commission has compiled some interesting figures relating to the meat supply of Great Britain. It has calculated that approximately 45 per cent. of the meat consumed in the United Kingdom is imported, the remainder being produced at home. These figures show the average amounts of meat annually consumed in the United Kingdom and the percentage of imports to the total consumption, for a period covering the years from 1898 to 1902:

	Home Produce- tion.	Imported.	Total.	Percentage of Imports to Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Per cent.
Beef and veal....	622,320	386,400	1,048,920	37
Mutton and lamb...	313,822	193,150	506,972	38
Bacon and pork....	299,378	410,394	679,972	60

Total1,245,920 1,001,171 2,247,091 44%

As regards London, however, the proportion of imported meat entering into consumption is probably higher than the average given in the above table. One expert gave it as his opinion that two-thirds of the meat eaten in London is imported from abroad. A small proportion of the imported supply is fresh killed meat, which consequently cannot be stored for a long period, coming chiefly from Holland, Denmark and other European countries. But the great bulk is in the form of either live cattle from Canada and the United States, or frozen carcasses from Australasia and Argentina. It is impossible for large stocks of the former to be held, for the Board of Agriculture's regulations, issued under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1896, compel imported cattle to be slaughtered within ten days of landing, and as a matter of practice they are rarely kept for even that length of time. It is stated that the stocks of frozen meat in London rarely exceed one month's imports, and that about one month's supply is kept at Liverpool.

The supplies of bacon and ham are not so large as those of the other kinds of meat. It is stated that the stocks of home-cured bacon form only a small proportion of the total consumption in the United Kingdom, and this is borne out by the figures for bacon and pork in the table quoted above, which show that 60 per cent. of the consumption is imported from abroad. One authority estimated the stocks of these in retailers' hands at from twelve to fourteen days' supply.

ADDITIONAL JULY EXPORTS.

Following are figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, United States Department of Commerce and Labor, on certain exports for July, 1905, and for the seven months ending with July, 1905, as compared with similar periods of the previous year. These are in addition to the export figures for meats, provisions and livestock published in The National Provisioner on August 19:

Bones, Hoofs, Horns, Etc.—July, 1904, value \$16,358; July, 1905, value \$24,870. For seven months ending July, 1904, value \$147,864; same period 1905, value \$147,752.

Glue.—July, 1904, 203,050 lbs., value \$19,197; July, 1905, 166,902 lbs., value \$17,370. For seven months ending July, 1904, 1,503,414 lbs., value \$145,366; same period 1905, 1,723,918 lbs., value \$168,884.

Grease and Soap Stock.—July, 1904, value \$312,987; July, 1905, value \$316,716. For seven months ending July, 1904, value \$1,830,610; same period 1905, value \$2,261,571.

Hides and Skins (other than fur).—July,

Louisville Cotton Oil Co.,

REFINERS OF COTTON OIL

ALSO FIRST, IF NOT ONLY

LICENSED AND BONDED

COTTON SEED OIL WAREHOUSE

IN UNITED STATES

Brings PRODUCERS, DEALERS and CONSUMERS of COTTON SEED OIL in closer touch with each other than ever before and at less cost than by any other method. It also enables the speculatively inclined capitalist to buy and sell Crude and Refined Cotton Seed Oil without Mill or Refinery, working on his own judgment entirely.

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SPECIAL BRANDS:

"LOUISVILLE"

Choice Butter Oil.

"PROGRESS"

Extra Butter Oil.

"COTTOPALM"

Special Cooking Oil.

"PROGRESS"

Choice Cooking Oil.

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Prime Summer White.

"ROYAL"

Prime Summer Yellow.

"ACIDITY"

Summer White Soap Oil.

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LOUISVILLE COTTON OIL CO., LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

CODES USED: { Private, Twentieth Century, A. B. C.
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CABLE ADDRESS
"COTTON OIL," Louisville.

1904, 1,320,722 lbs., value \$146,142; 1905, 622,633 lbs., value \$79,002. For seven months ending July, 1904, 19,922,894 lbs., value \$1,989,675; same period 1905, 4,979,301 lbs., \$543,282.

Cottonseed Oil Cake and Meal.—July, 1904, 33,921,517 lbs., value \$369,857; 1905, 80,821,983 lbs., value \$873,932. For seven months ending July, 1904, 400,503,123 lbs., value \$4,525,478; same period, 1905, 712,170,160 lbs., value \$7,811,362.

Lard Oil.—July, 1904, 18,114 gals., value 10,265; 1905, 17,216 gals., value 9,496. For seven months ending July, 1904, 221,005 gals., value \$136,115; same period 1905, 148,651 gals., value \$89,178.

Cottonseed Oil.—July, 1904, 2,121,045 gals., value \$625,226; July, 1905, 1,832,033 gals., value \$556,336. For seven months ending July, 1904, 18,832,244 gals., value \$6,657,350; same period 1905, 34,709,814 gals., value \$10,018,606.

Lard Compounds.—July, 1904, 2,933,691 lbs., value \$171,533; July, 1905, 5,412,691 lbs., value \$326,445. For seven months ending July, 1904, 30,389,219 lbs., value \$1,989,604; same period 1905, 40,892,490 lbs., value \$2,376,733.

Mutton.—July, 1904, 9,920 lbs., value \$937; July, 1905, 39,514 lbs., value \$3,710. For seven months ending July, 1904, 347,293 lbs., value \$28,134; same period, 1905, 417,822 lbs., value \$36,319.

Sausage and Sausage Meats.—July, 1904, 368,621 lbs., value \$40,717; July, 1905, 711,824 lbs., value \$79,843. For seven months ending July, 1904, 3,533,048 lbs., value \$375,945; same period, 1905, 4,063,015 lbs., value \$446,144.

Sausage Casings.—July, 1904, value \$126,256; July, 1905, value \$98,824. For seven months ending July, 1904, value \$1,247,273; same period, 1905, value \$1,259,830.

Soap (except toilet or fancy).—July, 1904, 3,565,744 lbs., value \$138,300; July, 1905, 3,215,596 lbs., value \$123,798. For seven months ending July, 1904, 25,022,073 lbs., value \$975,729; same period 1905, 26,153,722 lbs., value \$1,031,467.

Fertilizer Dryers.

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THE C. O. BARTLETT & SNOW CO.
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

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It is what an engine costs to keep it running that cuts the big figure and not the first cost. The St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator Company, Minneapolis, Minn., writes: "In April, '02, we had 92 'Otto' engines running, all of which gave better satisfaction, cost less for repairs and consumed much less fuel than any others we had tried. During the season of 1902 we bought 35 more 'Otto's' and now have 127 of them." A splendid testimonial to the merits of the "Otto" from people who have tried many others.

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If you want valves which can be relied upon under all conditions of service—valves that can be adapted for all requirements—Jenkins Bros. Valves should be your selection. They are always guaranteed.

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GET IT OUT WITH THE AID OF THE

EXPERT
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LABORATORY



COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States.

Easier Conditions Mainly Through Some Reported Better Than Had Been Expected—Cotton Crop Conditions and Lower Lard Market—Continued Reserved Export Demands—Inquiry of Compound Makers Becoming Quieter—Good Consumption, However, of Compound Lard.

The market began slackening with the close of the previous week, and made small declines in prices at the beginning of this week. It was accounted for by the better than expected condition of the cotton crop, as reported by the government, the lower pure lard market, and from the situation of the oil market itself, in its direct features of considerable deliveries of the oil on September contracts as satisfying, temporarily, needs of the principal refiners, and therefore, subsidence, in some degree, on the open markets of demands for supplies of the oil from the consuming and refinery sources. Besides, there is to be considered the continued conservative mood of the foreign markets as to furnishing buying orders. The close of Thursday's market showed further small declines in prices.

It was estimated that the deliveries of the oil on September contract, including the late buying for prompt delivery, amounted to close to 20,000 barrels. But these deliveries were promptly taken in, and except as they quieted new demands for the oil, as indicated, they had no especial effect upon the market conditions.

The situation is now left for developments of news concerning the cotton crop, the prospect of new seed supplies and their prices, the general attitude of the mills in buying the seed, and the requirements of the compound makers as they will appear as influenced by the developments of the pure lard market.

We said in last week's review of the pure

lard market that it looked like a strained one, and that reactions in it could be expected at any time. And the market this week justified that deduction or expectation, since it declined, and rather sharply, while that it gave further evidence of unstable conditions.

We do not look for a big further decline in the pure lard prices to happen right away, and it would be improbable that the prospective exceptionally large corn crop will be discounted in hog products prices until the season is further advanced. Yet it is hard to suppose that the leaders in the hog products markets would start again, after the declining tendency has been arrested, bullish tendencies for the lard with the active fall hog packing season close at hand, however close to the low prices of the week the markets for the lard may be meanwhile.

But there is a liberal supply of lard, whether held here or in the foreign markets, and no matter how large the consignments to the foreign markets have been for many weeks, by which the stocks at the packing points had been drawn upon freely. It is a trade consideration that the supplies of the lard are, in some degree, just transferred to the foreign markets for holding. Yet that the fact must not be lost sight of that the consumption of the lard in Europe is somewhat ahead of that of last year, and in that degree that the consigned stock does not pile up in the foreign markets to quite the extent that could be considered in the customary way when large shipments, such as have been had lately take place.

However, there is a good big lot of lard to take care of or to market, and it is not probable that the leaders will let the market down for it further sharply until it is more freely distributed or until the fall marketing of the hog supplies is large enough to attract attention and interest more to lower priced hogs than prices for the products, and by

which the latter could be expected to suffer in value.

If pure lard prices then hold to somewhere near their lower trading basis, for the week, and admitting the probability of moderate fluctuations in them, with concessions and reactions, it would be probable that a good, full consumption of the cotton oil by the compound makers would be had, although not as large as that had on the late buoyant temper of the lard market, and that the compound makers would be steadily interested in buying the cotton oil.

The compound lard has been quite 2½c. per pound cheaper than the pure lard, and it is nearly so even now, after the late decline in prices for the pure lard. It has never before had, in the corresponding period, the liberal consumption that has been noted for several weeks, or in the time latterly in which the pure lard market was taken hold of for bullish movements.

This does not mean that there was steady activity in the demand by the distributors for the compound lard, but only that the consumers were taking it readily from the distributors, and that the distributors resupplied freely at times of threatened market conditions against them, while that after they had secured a large ahead supply of the compounds to meet the steady demands of the consumers upon them that they dropped out until they were forced in by seemingly advantageous market conditions.

It is quite certain that the compound makers are finding that their held supplies of the cotton oil are being used up much more quickly than they had anticipated a few weeks since, and that most of them have since been compelled to be steady buyers of the oil.

There have been considerable quantities of the oil sold to the compound makers within three or four weeks, which have been referred

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1st. An experience of twenty-five years in handling one of the largest cotton-seed oil businesses in the world.

2d. A conscientious and unremitting effort to insure to our customers, in their dealings with us, the greatest possible measure of satisfaction.

We place at your disposal anything and everything obtainable in the way of high-grade products, fair prices and prompt shipments.

In twenty-one different cities throughout the world we constantly keep on hand large stocks of the following brands:

"SNOWFLAKE"—Choice Summer White Oil

"ECLIPSE"—Choice Butter Oil

"STANDARD"—Extra Butter Oil

"DELMONICO"—Choice Summer Yellow Oil

"APEX"—Prime Summer Yellow Oil

"HULME"—Choice Winter White Oil

"NONPAREIL"—Choice Winter Yellow Oil

"WHITE LILY"—Prime Summer White Oil

"EXCELSIOR"—Summer White Soap Oil

Our "SNOWFLAKE" is unequalled for cooking purposes

Kentucky Refining Company

Louisville, Ky., U. S. A.

to more specifically in our previous market reviews. Yet there was demand again this week from the western compound makers, who offered 28 tanks for the bleaching grade delivered at Chicago. There have been about 6,000 barrels taken destined to Chicago at prices at the mills, which equal 28c. or 28½c. delivered at the Western point. At the close, however, all demands are quiet because of the break in prices for lard.

It is quite true that because of the material decline in the prices of the pure lard that there is some apprehension of materially shortened demands of compound lard and unfavorable effects upon the cotton oil market, yet it appears to us that the demands which have run for some time freely upon compound lard are not likely to be diverted from it on any prospective market conditions of the lards, and that while distributors may become quieter for awhile in buying the compound lard, as awaiting developments of the market, yet that the consumption of the compounds will keep up freely and force, at length, renewed activity among the distributors in buying.

A poor point about the cotton oil market is the continued indifference in buying by the exporters, who furnish only moderate buying orders, and for the edible grades. The foreigners feel like waiting for developments concerning new crop oil, and although that they are steadily using up their holdings of the oil, yet that the market for it is not as attractive to them as it was in last season at this early time in it, when they bought large quantities of the oil for future deliveries. The business, as, yet, this season is of comparatively unimportant volume. Europe has contracted for hardly more than 25,000 barrels of the new crop deliveries, as yet, while usually by this time of the season it is much more extensively interested in the forward deliveries of the new crop. At the close, by the recent decline in this market, there is beginning export demand, and some of the foreign markets, notably Trieste, are making an increased number of sales.

There have been, for the week, 3,600 barrels of the edible grades sold to the north of Europe markets at 31@33c., covering white, butter and winter yellow qualities.

No estimate concerning the extent of the cotton crop is of material value just now. The cotton crop by some figuring could be 11,000,000 bales, and may be materially less than that, with most opinions centering around a 10,500,000 bale crop, yet that some claims that had been made of a 11,000,000 bale crop are becoming stronger since the government report of the current condition of the crop, however many private reports make the crop condition one to two points lower than that reported by the government.

The question of seed prices and the prices of the new crop oil depend a good deal on the outcome of the present uncertainty concerning the cotton crop.

Latterly the bidding prices for the seed were at \$14 per ton, but this was for premature opened seed, and is no indication of a general market price. Some small sales had been made at that price. But there is no certainty that material supplies of the new crop seed will be had anywhere near those prices, else a better idea than possible at present could be had of the oil market. On the contrary, and particularly if the cotton crop does not prove to be more than a 10,500,000

bale yield, there is a very good prospect of a very reserved selling of the seed and a diminished or delayed oil production, if the temper of some of the south at present, fostered as it is by some of its trade associations, is any indication of the outcome of the seed supply question.

New York Transactions.

Last Saturday the market was quiet and rather tame. Prime yellow September at 29½@30c., October at 30@30½c., November at 29¾@30½c., December at 29¼@30½c., January at 29¼@30½c., February at 29¼@30½c.

Monday a holiday.

On Tuesday there were slightly lower prices under, in part, liquidation and slow demands. Sales of 700 bbls. prime yellow September at 29½c., 1,900 bbls. October at 30c., 700 bbls. do. at 29¾c., 1,000 bbls. May at 30¾c. Prices on the "calls": September at 29½@30c. and 29¼@29½c., October at 30@30½c. and 29½@30c., November at 29¾@30c. and 29½@30c., December at 29½@30c., January at 29¼@30½c. and 29½@30c., February at 29¼@30½c. and 29½@30½c., May at 30¾@31c. and 30½@30¾c.

On Wednesday the early market was quiet and steady. Sales 100 bbls. prime yellow September at 29½c.; first "call" prices: September, 29¼@29½c.; October, 29½@30c.; December, 29½@30c.; January, 29½@30c.; May, 30½@30¾c., and on the last "call" still easier prices; September, 29@29½c.; October, December, January, 29¼@29½c.; May, 30¼@30½c. Sales 100 bbls. December at 29¾c., 100 bbls. do. at 29½c., 200 bbls. May at 30¾c., 200 bbls. September at 29c., 100 bbls. January at 29½c. On Thursday there was another decline of ¼@½c. Sales 2,200 bushels prime yellow September, 28¾c.; 100 bbls. October at 29¼c.; fully 3,500 bbls. October, 29c.; 100 bbls. January, 29c.; 1,000 bbls. May, 30c.; 100 do. at 30½c.; "call" prices: September, 28¾@29c.; October, 29@29½c.; December-January, 29@29½c. and 28¾@29¼c.; May, 30@30½c. and 29¾@30¼c.

(Continued on page 42.)

Export Demands.

While there is hardly trade of importance in the soap grades, yet some of the foreign markets, more particularly Marseilles, are somewhat firmer in their attitude as to prices, although none of them come, as yet, near enough to the trading basis here for business. The linseed prices in Europe, which only recently had sharply declined, are now recovering. The late decline for linseed had been occasioned by an abnormal feature, in a temporary pressure to sell some lots, and the market is now adjusting itself to more regularity. There is steady trading here for export in the edible grades at 31@33c.

Compound Makers' Demands.

There was further inquiry from the western compound makers early in the week at 28@28½c. for bleaching grade, in tanks, and it is likely that 28c. would be even now paid, although that the late decline in lard is making the compound lard demands quieter.

At the Mills.

There is now very little crude on offer, as the late sales cleaned up, temporarily, the offerings of the few mills that were willing to

The Procter & Gamble Co.

Refiners of All Grades of

COTTONSEED OIL

Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow

Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow

Venus, Prime Summer White

Marigold Cooking Oil

Puritan Salad Oil

Jersey Butter Oil

Cable Address

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Office, CINCINNATI, O.

Refinery, IVORYDALE, O.

sell and had, as well, obtained a little seed. The disposition on the part of the mills is to await clearer ideas of the values of seed. Texas has sold, for the week, a little crude at 23c., and in the Southeast 23½c. is quoted.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil for the week ending September 7, 1905, were as follows:

From New York.		For Week.
Port.		Bbls.
Caibarien, Cuba.....	13	
Cape Town, Cape Colony.....	239	
Christiana, Norway.....	230	
Danzig, Germany.....	100	
Genoa, Italy.....	150	
Gothenburg, Sweden.....	95	
Havana.....	96	
Helsingford.....	50	
Kingston, West Indies.....	42	
Liverpool, England.....	50	
Manchester, England.....	25	
Massowah, Eitret.....	19	
Melbourne, Australia.....	30	
San Domingo City, Santo Domingo....	135	
Stettin, Germany.....	400	
Trieste, Austria.....	50	
Totals.....	1,724	
From New Orleans.		
Antwerp, Belgium.....	550	
Bremen, Germany.....	50	
Liverpool, England.....	520	
Totals.....	1,120	
From All Other Ports.		
Canada.....	98	
Recapitulation.		
From New York.....	1,724	
From New Orleans.....	1,120	
From all other ports.....	98	
Totals.....	2,942	

CABLE MARKETS

Trieste.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Trieste, Sept. 8.—Cottonseed oil market shows that the demand is picking up; considerable sales of October, November, December and January at 49 francs for prime summer yellow and 51½ francs for winter quality.

JULIAN FIELD
Broker in Cottonseed Products,
Fuller's Earth and Fer-
tilizing Materials
ATLANTA, GA.

JULIUS DAVIDSON
Broker and Commission Merchant
PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS
COTTONSEED OIL
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W. B. JOHNSON & CO.,
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—AND DEALERS IN—
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COTTON OIL & FIBRE CO.

Producers of

Crude and Refined Cotton Seed Oil, Cotton Seed Cake,
Hulls, Mixed Hulls, Linters, Etc. Prime Cotton Seed Meal "Cofco" Brand.

Samples free on request Net 100 lbs. fully decorticated.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS:

Ammonia, not less than 8.50 per cent. Nitrogen, not less than 7 per cent. Protein, not less than 45 per cent. Crude Oil and Fat, not less than 9 to 10 per cent.

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, Sept. 8.—Cottonseed oil market remains comparatively dull. Sales of butteroil at 25 florins, prime summer yellow 23½ do.; off oil, 22½ do.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, Sept. 8.—Cottonseed oil market is easy. Sales of prime summer yellow at 18s. 6d., off oil, 17s. 9d.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, Sept. 8.—Cottonseed oil market is dull and dragging. Sales of spot goods at 45½ francs.

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, Sept. 1.—Cottonseed oil market is somewhat lower. Sales of off summer yellow at 37¼ marks; prime summer yellow, 38 do.; butter oil, 39½ do.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, Sept. 8.—Cottonseed oil market is steady, but buyers so far show no inclination to buy at prevailing figures. Sales spot oil 46½ francs for prime summer yellow, and 49½ do. for winter oil.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 7.—Crude very weak; 23c. best bid for Georgia and Alabama. Meal weaker, \$21.50 best. Hulls nominal at \$4.50. Atlanta.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, Sept. 7.—Heavy tenders of September oil to the extent of about 25,000 barrels early in the week was more than the trade could digest. Increased offerings of new crop crude oil at 23½c., with not much demand for it, and not enough demand for refined from abroad to offset it, also had a tendency to break the market, and the result has been a decline of about 1¼@1½c. during the week. On this decline more business has been done with Europe, but as yet not on a sufficiently large scale to make the trade confident of the stability of the market. So far very little oil has been sold for export for new crop deliveries, and large quantities have to be placed abroad to take care of the production of the mills this year.

While the market remains weak, most traders feel that a decline of 1½c. for the week is enough for the moment, and that it will take considerably more crude oil offerings than there are at present to cause further serious decline.

Produce Exchange prices at 3 p. m. to-day were as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, September, 28¾c. sales; October, 29c. bid and 29¼c. asked; December, 29c. bid and 29¼c. asked; January, 29c. bid and 29¼c. asked; May, 30¼c. sales. We further quote: Prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 31½c.; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 31½c.; Hull quotation of cottonseed oil, 17s. 1½d.; prime crude oil in tanks in the Southeast, new crop, October, November, December, 22½c.

MEAL AS A FEEDING STUFF.

After exhaustive experiments with the respiration calorimeter as to the relative value of feeding stuffs, the Pennsylvania State College Experimental Station has decided that cottonseed meal is second in value only to corn. The tests were made in co-operation with the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and showed the following results:

Production Value per 100 Pounds.

Feeding Stuff.	Production Value Calories.
Green Fodder and Silage:	
Alfalfa.....	10806
Clover—Red.....	14528
Corn Fodder.....	11024
Corn Silage.....	14260
Hungarian Grass.....	13,149
Rye Grass.....	10316
Timothy.....	17809
Hays:	
Alfalfa.....	34413
Clover—Red.....	34748
Hungarian.....	44031
Oat Grass.....	36975
Soy Bean.....	38656
Timothy.....	33562
Straws:	
Oat.....	21213
Rye.....	20876
Wheat.....	16562
Roots, Etc.:	
Carrots.....	7829
Mangel-wurzels.....	4621
Potatoes.....	18054
Turnips.....	5748
Grains:	
Barley.....	80758
Corn.....	88847
Oats.....	66279
Rye.....	81721
Wheat.....	82636
By-Products:	
Brewers' Grains—wet.....	14827
Cottonseed Meal.....	84206
Gluten Feed—dry.....	79422
Linseed Meal—	
Old Process.....	78929
New Process.....	74677
Ma. Sprouts.....	46337
Rye Bran.....	56659
Wheat Bran.....	48233

CANADIAN PACKING PLANT SOLD.

The packing and cold storage plant of the Wellington Dressed Meat and Cold Storage Company, of Fergus, Ont., has been sold to the Wm. Ryan Company, of Toronto. The purchasers will put the plant into the most up-to-date shape and run it to full capacity, it is understood. It has a capacity of 450 carcasses per week and is a fine stone building with the very latest machinery and equipment in both cold storage house and abattoirs.

It is understood that the sellers realized only about 40 cents on the dollar on their investment. The plant was built by farmers and stockgrowers in that section of Canada to take care of their product and to make them additional profit from the combining of stockgrowing and packing interests under one control. It was a co-operative scheme, and as such does not seem to have succeeded.

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS

Following are the official reports of the stocks of provisions on hand at various centers on Aug. 31, 1905, as compared with those on the same date a year ago:

CHICAGO.

	Aug. 31, 1905.	Aug. 31, 1904.
M. pork, new, made since Oct. 1, '04, bbls	33,261	47,306
M. pork, made Oct. 1, '03, to Oct. 1, '04...	154	.....
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.....	22,042	16,267
P. S. lard, made since Oct. 1, 1904, tcs.....	157,975	136,834
P. S. Lard, made since Oct. 1, '03, to Oct. 1, '04.....	250	.....
Other kinds of lard... Short rib middles, made since Oct. 1, '04, lbs.	23,928	14,000
Short rib middles, made previous to Oct. 1, '04, lbs.....	16,640,938	21,696,678
Short clear middles, lbs.	.....	18,000
Extra short clear middles, made since Oct. 1, 1904, lbs.....	214,054	124,805
Extra short rib middles, 1, 1904, lbs.....	3,227,327	3,080,665
Long clear middles, lbs.	10,079,137	11,843,711
D. S. shoulders, lbs....	30,624	76,793
S. P. shoulders, lbs....	447,042	227,299
S. P. hams, lbs.....	931,229	1,134,473
S. P. bellies, lbs.....	19,139,365	29,526,622
D. S. bellies, lbs.....	8,727,770	13,198,703
S. P. bellies, lbs.....	5,464,877	7,687,799
S. P. Cal. or picnic hams, lbs.....	7,087,069	6,364,946
S. P. Boston shoulders, lbs.....	7,087,069	6,364,946
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	12,616,644	5,492,197
Other cuts of meats, lbs	8,512,968	7,815,205
Total cut meats, lbs.	93,119,044	108,296,896

Movement of Product.

	August, '05.	August, '04.
RECEIVED.		
Pork, bbls.....	2,647	202
Lard, gross weight, lbs.	6,531,720	2,947,244
Meats, gross weight, lbs.	22,078,291	15,612,946
Live hogs, number.....	529,175	532,450
Dressed hogs, number..	77	2,950
SHIPPED.		
Pork, bbls.....	13,076	5,939
Lard, gross weight, lbs.	35,006,121	21,005,918
Meats, gross weight, lbs.	72,239,685	52,605,868
Live hogs, number.....	165,752	116,236
Dressed hogs, number..	10,362	4,935
Average weight of hogs received August, 236; August, 1904, 239; August, 1903, 248.		

KANSAS CITY.

	Aug. 31, 1905.	Aug. 31, 1904.
Mess pork, bbls.....	57	3
Other kinds pork, bbls.	1,688	1,363
P. S. lard contract, tcs.	1,266	5,959
Other kinds lard, tcs...	3,955	1,936
Short rib middles, lbs...	2,753,900	6,077,700
Short clear middles, lbs.	529,600	82,300
Extra S. C. middles, lbs.	11,343,000	5,337,100
Long clear middles, lbs	32,000	3,800
D. S. shoulders.....	990,800	808,600
D. S. bellies, lbs.....	2,867,800	1,931,000
S. P. shoulders, lbs.....	1,063,500	667,600
S. P. hams, lbs.....	11,821,000	11,398,100
S. P. bellies, lbs.....	2,916,700	2,801,500
S. P. Cal. ham, lbs.....	3,480,600	2,649,200
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	2,826,000	2,599,000
Other cut meat, lbs....	6,825,700	5,648,200
Total cut meats, lbs.	47,452,600	40,004,100
Live Hogs.		
August, '05.		August, '04.
Received	135,844	200,121
Shipped	4,042	29,876
Driven out	130,927	168,391
Average weight	210	210

SOUTH OMAHA.

	Aug. 31, 1905.	Aug. 31, 1904.
Mess pork, bbls.....	16	17
Other kinds bblid. pork.	887	199
P. S. lard, contract, tcs.	935	354
Other kinds lard, tcs...	492	2,476
Short rib middles, lbs..	1,886,408	2,950,820
Short clear middles, lbs.	515,426	314,969
Extra S. C. middles, lbs.	8,548,344	3,823,994
Extra S. R. middles, lbs	8,392,924	4,752,289
Long clear middles, lbs.	81,800	85,000
Dry salt shoulders, lbs..	705,406	694,155
S. P. shoulders, lbs....	489,056	463,650
S. P. hams, lbs.....	8,658,593	9,764,379
D. S. bellies, lbs.....	3,339,961	1,557,501
S. P. bellies, lbs.....	2,638,027	3,182,764
S. P. Cal. or picnic hams, lbs..	2,320,566	2,086,486
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	3,380,443	2,947,819
Other cut meats, lbs...	2,656,868	3,664,345
Total cut meats, lbs.	43,613,822	36,288,171

Live Hogs.

	August, '05.	August, '04.
Received	172,198	180,109
Shipped	30,997	91,003
Driven out	139,121	88,694
Average weight	238	244

ST. JOSEPH.

	Aug. 31, 1905.	Aug. 31, 1904.
Mess pork, new, made since Oct. 1, '04, bbls.	.....	854
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.....	840	605
P. S. lard in storage tanks and tierces, made since Oct. 1, '04, tcs.....	3,009	787
Other kinds of lard, tcs.	1,010	435
Short rib middles and rough or backbone—short rib middles made since Oct. 1, '04, lbs.....	4,437,284	4,081,658
Short clear middles, lbs.	608,987	593,064
Extra short clear middles, made since Oct. 1, '04, lbs.....	2,897,030	3,172,550
Extra short rib middles, lbs.....	2,083,617	2,408,787

STOCKS OF LARD

Cable advices to the N. K. Fairbank Company give the following estimates of the stocks of lard held in Europe and afloat on Sept. 1, to which are added estimates of former years, and stocks in cities named:

	1905. Sept. 1.	1905. Aug. 1.	1904. Sept. 1.	1903. Sept. 1.	1902. Sept. 1.	1901. Sept. 1.
Liverpool and Manchester.....	22,500	28,000	25,000	13,500	18,500	17,000
Other British ports.....	9,000	15,000	15,500	2,500	2,400	6,000
Hamburg	26,000	30,000	23,000	8,000	9,000	15,000
Bremen	2,000	1,500	1,000	1,000	1,500	1,500
Berlin	3,000	3,000	1,000	1,500	500	2,000
Baltic ports	16,000	22,000	9,000	11,500	5,000	11,000
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Mannheim	1,000	1,500	2,000	700	2,500	1,000
Antwerp	4,000	8,000	2,500	1,000	1,000	4,000
French ports	750	750	1,400	2,300	1,100	2,500
Italian and Spanish ports.....	1,000	1,000	250	500	1,000	1,000
Total in Europe.....	85,250	110,750	80,650	42,500	42,500	61,000
Afloat for Europe.....	70,000	70,000	37,500	30,000	26,000	54,000
Total in Europe and afloat....	155,250	180,750	118,150	72,500	68,500	115,000
Chicago prime steam.....	158,225	177,152	136,834	96,024	45,760	47,495
Chicago, other kinds.....	23,928	21,063	14,000	10,472	7,952	8,145
East St. Louis	2,785	3,870	1,935	3,000	550	6,434
Kansas City	5,221	10,838	7,895	8,538	2,628	10,571
Omaha	1,427	3,697	2,830	5,747	3,615	5,096
New York	4,424	7,529	6,335	6,973	6,905	10,186
Milwaukee	12,929	15,466	12,774	3,033	1,027	4,074
Cedar Rapids	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3,715	1,258
South St. Joseph.....	†4,000	6,651	1,222	4,785	1,668	(*)
Total tierces	368,189	427,016	301,995	211,072	142,320	208,250

(*) Not available. † Estimated.

Long clear middles, lbs.	12,807	12,212
D. S. shoulders, lbs....	179,227	431,630
S. P. hams, lbs.....	6,998,147	6,158,487
S. P. shoulders, lbs.....	819,074	87,000
D. S. bellies, lbs.....	3,678,436	2,926,545
S. P. bellies, lbs.....	2,826,732	2,392,795
S. P. Cal. or picnic hams, lbs..	1,005,750	1,048,305
S. P. Boston shoulders, lbs.....	.....	391,000
S. P. skinned hams....	1,603,077	1,903,909
Other cuts of meats, lbs	4,477,803	4,049,261

Total weight cuts of meats 31,607,971 29,652,203

Live Hogs.

Received	132,522	126,784
Shipped	22,508	32,771
Driven out	109,493	94,107
Average weight, lbs....	225	232

MILWAUKEE.

	Aug. 31, 1905.	Aug. 31, 1904.
Mess pork, winter pack- ed (new) bbls.....	2,438	2,967
Mess pork, winter pack- ed, bbls.....	22	.....
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.....	2,248	4,008
Prime steam lard, con- tract, tcs.....	5,922	5,002
Other kinds of lard, tcs	7,008	7,772
Short rib middles, lbs..	2,555,613	3,805,680
Extra short rib middles, lbs.	752,361	493,417
Short clear middles, lbs.	13,669	38,767
Extra short clear mid- dles, lbs.....	474,499	297,837
Long clear middles, lbs.	13,505	37,129
Dry salted shoulders, lbs	294,624	595,210
S. P. shoulders, lbs....	164,500	97,950
S. P. hams, lbs.....	2,843,435	3,779,074
D. S. bellies, lbs.....	1,330,064	1,176,102
S. P. bellies, lbs.....	600,995	611,050
S. P. Cal. or picnic hams, lbs.	513,701	840,753
S. P. skinned hams, lbs	652,000	595,500
Other cuts of meats, lbs	2,921,631	3,668,207

ANOTHER COBURN WORK OF ART.

Another handsome folder has been issued by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, showing the great agricultural resources and advantages of Kansas. It is cleverly put together and reflects great credit on Secretary F. D. Coburn, who is an artist at such work.

HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market.)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—There are various reports floating around to-day concerning the packer market. One rumor to the effect that the various packers yesterday participated in sales aggregating 130,000 hides of different kinds cannot be confirmed, and is generally discredited. It may be that the report started from a mistake on an advice of 30,000 hides selling instead of 130,000. A representative of one large packer who is East to-day, states that he has advices that the market is somewhat less firm, probably founded on reports noted yesterday of a combination sale by one big packer, including heavy Texas steers at 14½¢. Another leading packer is not offering native steers to-day, and claims that belting butts are firm. The supply of Western range cattle is increasing, and this has a tendency to keep the ordinary native cattle back that can be held cheaply on grass. While the packers are all generally talking firm at 15¼¢ for natives, certain buyers believe that a firm bid at 15¢. would secure this variety. With the exception of branded cows buyers as a rule are not willing to buy sole leather hides ahead, and believe that heavy Texas and Colorado steers are going lower. Heavy Texas are quotable at 14¼ to 14½¢., with most packers talking the outside figure. They are also firm at 14½¢. for light Texas, and one packer holds extreme lights at 14¢. Butt brands are held at 13¾¢., and Colorados are offered at 13½ to 13¾¢. As noted above buyers are operating in branded cows, but as a rule they want Texas cow hides of September salting, and are neglecting the heavy average that contain Western range cow hides. One packer has sold 6,000 branded cows, mostly ahead at the quotation figure of 13½¢., and later sold an additional 6,000 at the same figure, probably to the 23d inst. All of the packers will sell heavy native cow hides ahead at 14½¢. and lights at 14¢. The packer noted above as selling branded cows moved bull hides at Chicago ahead from June 1 to January at 11¼ to 11½¢. This packer is probably offering none from St. Paul.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Trading has been light as dealers have very little stuff to trade on, but they are all pretty firm in their views and being obliged to pay fancy prices for what little they get they are disposed to make the most of it. Tanners have all curtailed production more or less, as they find difficulty in getting hides to work full provided they wanted to. Buffs are held at 13¼¢. for present receipts, and possibly a few Southwest and older hides from Western points could be obtained at 13¢. In a regular way 13¢. is being bid for buff and cows without results, and this naturally indicates a very strong market. Heavy cows are quotably firm at 13¼¢., and heavy steers are quoted steady at 13½¢. for

good late receipt hides. Northern extremes have sold at 13¾¢., but it is believed that Southwestern stock could be secured at ¼¢. under this figure. A car of country bull hides moved at 10 and 9¢. on selection.

CALFSKINS.—Chicago city skins are being held to-day at 15½¢., and this figure is considered a representative quotation for good skins. This price is reported to have been paid by large Eastern buyers for desirable stock. Outside cities rule at 15¼¢. to 15½¢., and good late receipts countries are considered firm at 14¼ to 15¢. Good late receipt country kips are quoted at 14½¢., with poorer stuff down to 14¢. Light calf rules at \$1 to \$1.02½. and deacons at 80¢. One large packer has sold his kips from all points to a Western tanner at 13¾¢. flat.

SHEEPSKINS.—No change is reported in this variety. Packer skins rule at \$1.25 to \$1.30 for lambs and \$1.20 to \$1.25 for sheep with certain lots of the latter held at 5¢. better than the outside quotation. The Bridgeport market is kept closely sold up, and country skins keep in active request at 70¢. to \$1 for shearlings, and 80¢. to \$1.10 for lambs. Dry pelts keep strong in price and in good demand.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—With no sales or fresh arrivals to report the market is featureless.

New York Butcher Hides and Skins.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

GREEN SALTED COUNTRY BUTCHER HIDES AND SKINS.—We repeat quotations. The market is quiet with tanners refusing to pay dealers speculative prices. Quotations: No. 1 native steers, 60 lbs. up, 11@11½¢.; No. 2 native steers, 60 lbs. up, 10@10½¢.; No. 1 native steers under 60, cows and heifers, all weights, 10½@10¾¢.; No. 2 native steers under 60, cows and heifers, all weights, 9½@9¾¢.; No. 1 native bulls, 8@8¾¢.; No. 2 native bulls, 7@7½¢. Branded hides are accepted as No. 2 in respective selections.

CALFSKINS, TRIMMED.—A firm tone prevails, with but few skins offered. Quotations: 5@7 lbs., 95¢.@\$1; 7@9 lbs., \$1.15@1.20; 9@12 lbs., \$1.40@1.50; kips, 12 lbs. up, \$1.60@1.75; deacons, 70@80¢.; 15¢. less per piece on No. 2 and 20¢. less on No. 2 kips.

CALFSKINS, UNTRIMMED.—Quotations: No. 1 7@15 lbs., 12@12½¢.; No. 1, 15 lbs. up, 9@10¢.; No. 2, 1½¢. less per lb.

HIDE AND LEATHER PROFITS.

The annual stockholders' meeting of the American Hide & Leather Co. was held in New York city on Sept. 6. All the former directors and officers were re-elected. President Thomas W. Hall's annual report for the year ending June 30 showed an increase in trading profits of \$205,107 and a balance of \$245,908 after paying dividends on the preferred stock of \$260,000 in the aggregate.

CINCINNATI PROVISION EXPORT CO.

401 Chamber of Commerce, Cincinnati
214 Produce Exchange, - New York
Exporters of Pork Products
Lard a Specialty.

Correspondence Solicited.

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Green Calfskins, Country Hides, Sheep
Pelts, Tallow, Bones.

Wool Puller and
Tallow
Renderer

Manufacturer of
Page's Perfected
Poultry Feed

Last year, when no dividends were paid, the balance after charges was \$291,272. Following are the figures of operation for the fiscal year ended June 30:

	1905.	1904.
Trading profits.....	\$1,374,432	\$1,169,325
Profit sink. fund bonds.	31,755	35,276
Total receipts	\$1,406,187	\$1,204,601
Charges—		
Replenishments, rentals,		
repairs	\$190,291	\$196,865
Bad debts and res.....	18,690	26,784
Interest on bonds.....	511,500	511,500
All other interest.....	29,798	28,180
Sinking fund app'tn....	150,000	150,000
Total charges	\$900,279	\$913,329
Balance	\$505,908	\$291,272
Dividends	260,000	....
Balance	\$245,908	\$291,272
Dividends paid preferred stock in trust	9,034	....
Surplus	\$254,942	\$291,272
Previous surplus	838,155	546,883
Total surplus	\$1,093,097	\$838,155

The condensed general balance sheet, as of June 30, compared as follows:

ASSETS.		
	1905.	1904.
Cost properties	\$26,458,528	\$26,466,346
Sinking fund	908,287	702,496
Hides and leather....	6,566,627	6,346,020
Bills and accounts re- ceivable	*2,100,301	1,627,982
Investments at cost..	....	17,159
Cash	388,112	286,527
Total	\$36,421,855	\$35,446,530
LIABILITIES.		
Preferred stock	\$13,000,000	\$13,000,000
Common stock	11,500,000	11,500,000
First mortgage bonds	8,525,000	8,525,000
Bond interest accrued	170,500	170,500
Loans	750,000	200,000
Foreign exchange....	202,152	144,522
Trade accounts	205,973	284,381
Wages	32,445	46,701
Res. acc'd tax and water rent	34,400	34,774
Sinking fund	908,287	702,497
Profit and loss.....	1,093,097	838,155
Total	\$36,421,855	\$35,446,530

*Less reserve for doubtful debts, discounts, etc.

Country Butchers

Before Disposing of HIDES
and SKINS would do well
to Write for Prices to

U. S. Leather Co.

Country Hide Department,
E. J. SCHWARZ, Manager

Newark Branch,
Cor. Cross and Spring Sts.,
NEWARK, N. J.

Cleveland Branch,
Cor. James and Merwin Sts.,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Cumberland Branch,
CUMBERLAND, MD.

HIDES UP!

after being salted with RETSOF CRUSHED ROCK SALT will bring more money on account of receiving a thorough, honest cure. No time in RETSOF; just the pure Salt supplied by Nature. We merely crush and screen to meet the requirements. The fact that RETSOF spreads evenly—being dry—causes the hide to be cured uniformly; the Salt can be used several times, thus making it the most economical we know of. That we are never too old to learn is exemplified by the following: A hide man who had used evaporated Salt for many years was induced recently to put down a pack of 86 hides with RETSOF and a pack of same number with evaporated; when taken up the pack salted with RETSOF had increased in weight 34 lbs. more than the other pack. If you are skeptical give RETSOF a similar trial, that is all we ask.

Address

INTERNATIONAL SALT CO.

SCRANTON, PENNA., or CHICAGO, ILLS.



CHICAGO SECTION



All Chicago exchanges were closed on Monday—Labor Day.

A Chicago paper says that in tracking the murder of Mrs. Mize "the police are displaying almost human intelligence."

Baron Komura says its all over but the whaling coming to him when he gets back to the land of cherry blossoms.

The Attorney-General and his assistants and the packers' counsel are in training for the forthcoming gabfest in October. If merit wins, some of our packers' counsel will be entitled to consideration as candidates for high legal governmental positions.

Chauncey handed himself the right the other day to be righteously indignant at the treatment he received recently from the press. He "dug up" those six figures and thereby saved himself the honor of playing cribbage with the other inmates this winter—providing he could give the warden enough plug tobacco to "let him in." What is the difference—if any—between the man who gets away with the "swag" and the man who is caught and "coughs" up?

Deliveries of lard September 1 were unprecedentedly heavy, and it is seldom that they have been equaled. There were 38,750 tierces, of which Hatley Bros. delivered 21,000 tierces, the balance being sent out by Gregson, the National Packing Company, the North American Packing Company, and Roloson. It was paid for largely by Wrenn and other houses who trade for the Cudahy Packing Company. The 4,250 barrels of pork sent out went to Swift and the 2,350,000 pounds short ribs were taken by Armour.

A. L. Ames, president of the Corn Belt Meat Producers' Association of Iowa, says: "Beef, as sold to the consumer over the counter in all parts of the United States, was never so high as at present, and still the average price to the producer is not sufficient to give a reasonable profit. It will take only a comparison of the prices of the different kinds

of animals as they are sold on the market to see that the making of beef is a very hazardous business at present prices. The margin between stock cattle and beef cattle has been very close, and the price of corn too high to feed to steers and hope to receive a profit. It is very evident that something is radically wrong. There is a leak somewhere, and its stoppage is essential to the prosperity of the cattle feeding business."

Chicago Stock Yards receipts and shipments of livestock the first eight months of 1905 and 1904 were as follows:

Receipts:				
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	
Totals 1905.....	2,101,212	5,165,696	2,680,907	
Totals 1904.....	1,997,832	4,895,146	2,722,223	
Increase	103,380	270,550	.....
Decrease .....	.....	.....	41,316	
Shipments:				
Totals 1905.....	892,406	1,522,247	546,040	
Totals 1904.....	828,122	1,234,824	706,591	
Increase	64,284	287,423	160,511	
Receipts for month of August:				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1905.....	293,002	30,574	489,440	364,795
1904.....	272,599	17,976	502,465	420,746
Increase ..	20,403	22,598	.....	.....
Decrease ..	.....	.....	13,025	55,951
Shipments for month of August:				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1905.....	110,829	2,681	165,752	71,900
1904.....	116,419	4,559	123,163	224,019
Increase...	.....	.....	42,609	.....
Decrease...	5,590	1,878	.....	152,119

Thomas E. Wells, the packer, who is a great believer in Chicago real estate, has bought from Simon Lederer the three apartment buildings and ground, 100x150 feet, at 4706 to 4714 Grand boulevard, for \$150,000. The buildings are three stories high and contain nine apartments of nine and ten rooms each. The gross rental is \$15,400 annually. Mr. Wells has given in exchange the vacant ground at the northeast corner of Forrestville avenue and Forty-eighth street, 475x125 feet, at \$65,000, and 118x187 feet, improved with a frame house, at the southwest corner

of Grove and Elm streets, in River Forest, at \$10,000.

The West Side Trust and Savings Bank is now open for business at 284 West 12th street. The capital is \$200,000. The institution has a strong board of directors, embracing Nelson Morris, John A. Spoor, Ira N. Morris, L. H. Heyman, Arthur G. Leonard, S. R. Flynn and C. F. Hoerr. S. R. Flynn is president, Ira N. Morris vice-president and C. F. Hoerr, cashier.

A LONG LIFE IN THIRTY-FIVE YEARS.

Samuel McClean, who rose from an humble office position to be the head of one of the greatest packing concerns in the world, with pay of \$25,000, dropped dead at the age of 35. He was one of the greatest workers you could find, and it is evident that he did not know how to spare himself.

Some one has said that the management of even a fair-sized packing plant calls for an executive corps of at least a good beef man, a good pork and provision man, one first-class all-around man and a man "on a loose pulley." There have been times in Mr. McClean's brief but wonderfully successful career that he carried the burdens of a quartet of good men and attended personally to a vast amount of detail besides.

He could not get away from business. He would go to some first-class quiet place for luncheon or dinner where it would be possible to dine and truly rebuild the waste tissues and give the brain a rest, but he was usually accompanied by the president of this transportation company or the manager of that packing concern, or several such people, with whom he occupied every moment of the meal and the smoking time with discussing business problems of the weightiest character. Then after a hard day's work he would often seek to "recreate" by donning dress suit, going to some entertainment followed by a midnight supper. Up again as early as any packinghouse laborer and out at the yards first thing. It was not uncommon to spend the next night on the cars going to Kansas City, Omaha or St. Louis, where strenuous days usually were followed by going to the theater with some business friend, or after an

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PACKING HOUSE SPECIALISTS

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Complete Abattoirs and Allied Industrial Plants, Cold Storage and Ice Factories, Sanitary Rendering Plants, Commercial Fertilizer and Sanitary Garbage Reduction Plants.

If you contemplate building or remodeling or need advice in operating we can help you.

Write us, Rooms 1503 and 1504 Manhattan Bldg., Chicago.

evening conference over business problems he would take a late train for home or some other branch house.

Is it any wonder that the man gave out at 35? Is it not rather more wonderful that he lasted so long? Sam McClean's was indeed a strenuous life and an exceedingly useful one. He lived more in 35 years than most people would if they lived to be 108. But was it wise? Was it worth while? Was it really living? Was it not rather a state of feverish existence?

Scores, yes thousands of people will seriously miss the able mind, warm and generous heart of Sammy McClean, but while his life was an example of what devotion to business will accomplish, it was also an example of what must happen when one thinks business with nearly every waking breath, with every mouthful of food, and leaves no proper time for rest.—Livestock World.

THE Climax Ammonia Coupling



Has been in use over 13 years and has never given any trouble. Each COUPLING is carefully tested to 300 pounds pressure and is warranted to make a permanently tight joint for AMMONIA. It is not affected by expansion or contraction.

The Western Cold Storage Co. of Chicago have over 6,000 in use and during seven years not one leaky joint has been discovered.

The Davies Warehouse and Supply Co., AGENTS.
20-32 North Clark Street, CHICAGO

AUGUST LIVESTOCK REPORTS.

Following are the official reports of the receipts, shipments and consumption of livestock at various packing centers for the month of August, 1905, and for the year to date, compared with figures for similar periods of 1904:

Chicago.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
August, 1905.....	293,002	30,574	489,440	364,795
August, 1904.....	272,599	17,978	502,465	420,746
Jan.-Aug., 1905....	2,101,212	282,809	5,165,696	2,680,907
Jan.-Aug., 1904....	1,907,832	187,887	4,895,146	2,722,223

Shipments.

August, 1905.....	110,829	2,681	165,752	71,900
August, 1904.....	116,419	4,559	123,163	224,019
Jan.-Aug., 1905....	892,406	12,961	1,522,247	546,040
Jan.-Aug., 1904....	828,122	12,291	1,234,824	706,591

Consumed at Chicago.

August, 1905.....	182,173	27,893	323,688	292,895
August, 1904.....	156,180	13,417	379,302	196,727
Jan.-Aug., 1905....	1,208,806	209,848	3,643,449	2,134,867
Jan.-Aug., 1904....	1,169,710	175,596	3,690,322	2,015,632

Average weight of hogs: August, 1905, 236 lbs.; August, 1904, 239 lbs.

Kansas City.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
August, 1905.....	238,077	39,107	135,844	102,838
August, 1904.....	189,271	22,268	200,121	66,280
Jan.-Aug., 1905....	1,143,533	104,147	1,613,142	839,812
Jan.-Aug., 1904....	1,064,449	66,200	1,469,859	576,392

Shipments.

August, 1905.....	96,244	16,915	4,042	22,141
August, 1904.....	96,483	10,954	29,876	21,128
Jan.-Aug., 1905....	308,775	10,836	—	73,299
Jan.-Aug., 1904....	317,444	12,755	—	43,541

Consumed at Kansas City.

August, 1905.....	133,960	21,491	130,927	73,098
August, 1904.....	80,863	12,217	168,391	41,764
Jan.-Aug., 1905....	698,569	61,966	1,572,938	637,285
Jan.-Aug., 1904....	571,191	40,098	1,358,312	472,412

Average weight of hogs: August, 1905, 210 lbs.; August, 1904, 210 lbs.

*Feeders.
†Strike period.

Omaha.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
August, 1905.....	88,379	172,198	148,061
August, 1904.....	61,439	180,109	126,438
Jan.-Aug., 1905....	581,351	1,693,615	997,783
Jan.-Aug., 1904....	544,372	1,642,456	868,106

Shipments.

August, 1905.....	25,063	30,997	64,070
August, 1904.....	17,424	91,003	70,612
Jan.-Aug., 1905....	161,760	159,477	374,145
Jan.-Aug., 1904....	141,226	102,125	282,784

EXPANDED METAL LOCKERS

Sheet Steel Material Closets

MERRITT & CO., 1069 Ridge Ave. PHILADELPHIA

Consumed at Omaha.

August, 1905.....	50,267	139,121	83,805
August, 1904.....	38,257	88,094	44,381
Jan.-Aug., 1905....	419,791	1,534,138	623,638
Jan.-Aug., 1904....	403,346	1,490,333	585,321

Average weight of hogs: August, 1905, 238 lbs.; August, 1904, 244 lbs.

†Strike period.

St. Joseph.

Receipts.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
August, 1905.....	43,880	6,017	132,522	99,098
August, 1904.....	46,681	3,450	126,776	87,674
Jan.-Aug., 1905....	270,636	22,401	1,296,451	731,080
Jan.-Aug., 1904....	305,389	19,045	1,075,028	504,325

Shipments.

August, 1905.....	9,395	574	22,506	34,904
August, 1904.....	8,660	220	22,771	38,379
Jan.-Aug., 1905....	57,203	2,757	2,834	25,428
Jan.-Aug., 1904....	68,111	7,014	597	12,557

Consumed at St. Joseph.

August, 1905.....	31,866	5,506	109,312	59,980
August, 1904.....	39,223	3,069	94,090	45,594
Jan.-Aug., 1905....	201,187	18,464	1,236,922	541,018
Jan.-Aug., 1904....	208,482	11,063	990,325	334,484

Average weight of hogs: August, 1905, 225 lbs.; August, 1904, 232 lbs.

*Feeders.

Sioux City.

Receipts.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
August, 1905.....	17,734	444	90,798	2,036
August, 1904.....	23,041	494	73,564	2,485
Jan.-Aug., 1905....	257,083	2,756	1,236,922	541,018
Jan.-Aug., 1904....	195,238	2,077	734,129	10,676

Shipments.

August, 1905.....	7,344	86	24,532	387
August, 1904.....	17,170	133	54,323	1,924
Jan.-Aug., 1905....	149,815	488	290	1,368
Jan.-Aug., 1904....	126,536	207	106	1,312

Consumed at Sioux City.

August, 1905.....	9,425	341	66,265	1,649
August, 1904.....	3,955	352	10,283	251
Jan.-Aug., 1905....	85,153	2,168	705,698	8,407
Jan.-Aug., 1904....	33,966	1,654	303,284	3,243

Average weight of hogs: August, 1905, 244 lbs.; August, 1904, 253 lbs.

*Feeders.

Denver.

Receipts.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
August, 1905.....	9,814	14,664	17,701
August, 1904.....	10,438	11,470	19,005
Jan.-Aug., 1905....	178,692	139,734	152,198
Jan.-Aug., 1904....	169,624	111,811	83,876

Shipments.

August, 1905.....	5,676	313	11,014
August, 1904.....	6,560	1,384	7,951
Jan.-Aug., 1905....	144,591	2,589	98,940
Jan.-Aug., 1904....	140,579	3,047	34,452

Consumed at Denver.

August, 1905.....	4,382	14,351	8,968
August, 1904.....	3,808	10,086	11,304
Jan.-Aug., 1905....	29,042	137,145	53,202
Jan.-Aug., 1904....	28,226	108,764	49,424

St. Paul.

Receipts.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
August, 1905.....	44,813	4,567	27,614	40,485
August, 1904.....	41,983	2,643	27,608	36,003
Jan.-Aug., 1905....	213,787	—	573,857	275,149
Jan.-Aug., 1904....	158,826	—	592,282	328,245

Shipments.

August, 1905.....	35,656	1,653	624	25,077
August, 1904.....	32,642	901	1,576	42,382
Jan.-Aug., 1905....	138,970	—	21,921	212,253
Jan.-Aug., 1904....	104,704	—	59,270	280,373

Consumed at St. Paul.*

August, 1905.....	9,957	2,606	27,597	12,875
August, 1904.....	11,467	—	26,115	15,048
Jan.-Aug., 1905....	59,951	18,560	553,515	112,404
Jan.-Aug., 1904....	48,011	—	588,669	129,452

Average weight of hogs: August, 1905, 232 lbs.; August, 1904, 230 lbs.

*Includes St. Paul and Duluth butchers.

Look over the list of text-books offered in our semi-annual book sale and see if there isn't something there you need. Page 10.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle, Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, August 28.....	28,174 1,454	27,480 27,242	
Tuesday, August 29.....	16,289 1,795	13,910 21,639	
Wednesday, August 30.....	23,859 1,460	22,344 17,312	
Thursday, August 31.....	7,567 1,120	17,000 16,123	
Friday, September 1.....	2,754 659	15,019 10,201	
Saturday, September 2.....	434 137	9,097 2,356	
Total last week.....	77,077 6,645	104,865 94,873	
Previous week.....	62,423 5,202	103,129 85,711	
Cor. week 1904.....	61,318 5,527	97,604 83,826	
Cor. week 1903.....	61,252 5,105	111,732 114,163	

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, August 28.....	6,653 129	9,956 875	
Tuesday, August 29.....	4,160 18	4,534 9,629	
Wednesday, August 30.....	6,130 78	7,007 4,529	
Thursday, August 31.....	5,794 232	4,101 3,995	
Friday, September 1.....	5,553 55	6,410 3,632	
Saturday, September 2.....	626 8	2,923 359	
Total last week.....	28,925 540	35,021 22,519	
Previous week.....	25,744 557	33,343 17,714	
Cor. week 1904.....	28,074 845	28,074 34,567	
Cor. week 1903.....	30,122 733	23,839 41,249	
Combined receipts of hogs at eleven markets for week ending September 2, 1905.....		309,000	
Week ago.....		331,000	
Year ago.....		324,000	
Two years ago.....		319,000	
Total receipts for year to date, 15,600,000, against 14,546,000 year ago and two years ago 14,119,000.			

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ending Sept. 2, 1905.....	202,100	230,200	205,700
Week ago.....	170,000	255,800	167,800
Year ago.....	149,300	251,300	192,400
Two years ago.....	150,300	237,400	247,900
Receipts for year to Sept. 2.....	5,046,000	12,059,000	5,722,000
Receipts for same period last year.....	4,783,000	11,063,000	5,190,000

CHICAGO HOG SLAUGHTER.

Chicago packers slaughtered hogs during week ending Sept. 2 as follows:

Armour & Co.....	15,700
Anglo-American.....	6,000
Continental.....	2,200
Swift & Co.....	13,900
Hammond & Co.....	2,400
Morris & Co.....	4,700
Boyd-Lanham & Co.....	4,200
S. & S.....	4,700
H. Boone & Co.....	1,500
Robert & Oake.....	1,700
Other packers.....	10,600
Total.....	71,200
Left over.....	5,000
Week ago.....	80,100
Year ago.....	68,700
Two years ago.....	97,400

AVERAGE PRICE OF HOGS.

Week ending Sept. 2, 1905.....	\$5.94
Previous week.....	6.04
Year ago.....	5.37
Two years ago.....	5.51
Three years ago.....	7.51

Estimated receipts of livestock week ending September 9:

Cattle.....	75,000
Hogs.....	115,000
Sheep.....	85,000

AVERAGE PRICE OF GOOD BEEF CATTLE.

Week ending Sept. 2.....	\$5.40
Previous week.....	5.45
Year ago.....	5.25
Two years ago.....	5.20
Three years ago.....	6.50

CATTLE.

Choice to prime steers.....	\$5.75@6.40
Common to good steers.....	4.35@5.40
Inferior to common steers.....	3.40@4.35
Good to fancy cows and heifers.....	3.50@5.50
Fair to choice feeders.....	4.00@4.50
Fair to choice stockers.....	3.00@3.90
Good cutting and fair beef cows.....	2.25@3.00
Common to good canning cows.....	1.40@2.15
Bulls, common to choice.....	2.25@4.00
Calves, common to good.....	4.00@5.50
Calves, good to fancy.....	5.50@7.50

HOGS.

Good to choice shipping.....	\$5.95@6.15
Good to choice butcher weights.....	5.95@6.15
God to choice heavy mixed.....	5.80@5.90
Heavy packing.....	5.30@5.70
Light mixed.....	5.85@6.05
God to choice, 185@250-lb. weights.....	5.95@6.15
Choice to prime heavy.....	5.95@6.15
Poor to choice pigs.....	5.00@5.85
Governments, boars and stags.....	3.00@4.75

SHEEP.

Export wethers.....	\$5.10@5.75
Fair to prime wethers.....	5.10@5.65
Ewes, good to prime.....	4.75@5.35
Yearlings, fair to fancy.....	5.40@6.00
Culls, ewes, poor to fair.....	3.00@4.25
Bucks and stags.....	2.50@4.00
Native lambs, poor to choice.....	5.25@8.00
Western lambs.....	6.25@7.85
Feeding lambs.....	5.25@6.50
Breeding ewes.....	4.00@5.25

CHICAGO PROVISION LETTER.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from G. D. Forsyth & Co.)

Chicago, Sept. 6.—We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10@12 ave., 9%; 12@14 ave., 9%; 14@16 ave., 9%; 18@20 ave., 9%; green picnics, 5@6 ave., 6%; 6@8 ave., 6%; 8@10 ave., 6%; 10@12 ave., 6%; green N. Y. shoulders, 10@12 ave., 6%; 12@14 ave., 6%; green skinned hams, 18@20 ave., 10%; green clear bellies, 8@10 ave., 10%; 10@12 ave., 9%; No. 1 S. P. hams, 8@10 ave., 10%; 10@12 ave., 9%; 12@14 ave., 9%; 14@16 ave., 9%; 18@20 ave., 9%; No. 2 S. P. hams, 10@12 ave., 9%; 12@14 ave., 9%; 14@16 ave., 9%; No. 1 S. P. skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 10%; 18@20 ave., 10%; 20@22 ave., 10%; 22@24 ave., 9%; 24@26 ave., 9%; 26@28 ave., 9%; No. 1 S. P. picnics, 5@6 ave., 6%; 6@7 ave., 6%; 6@8 ave., 6%; 7@9 ave., 6%; 8@10 ave., 6%; 10@12 ave., 6%; No. 1 S. P. N. Y. shoulders, 8@10 ave., 6%; 10@12 ave., 6%; 12@14 ave., 6%; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 ave., 12%; 8@10 ave., 10%; 10@12 ave., 9%.

Prices on S. P. meats are all loose, f. o. b., Chicago.

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1905.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	7.90	7.90	7.90	7.90
October.....	8.02	8.02	7.92	8.00
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	8.50	8.60	8.50	8.57
October.....	8.75	8.75	8.60	8.67
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
September.....	15.20	15.25	15.17	15.17
October.....	15.20	15.25	15.17	15.17

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1905.

(HOLIDAY.)

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1905.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
October.....	8.00	8.00	7.75	7.90
January.....	8.97	8.97	6.80	6.82
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
October.....	8.72	8.75	8.67	8.70
January.....	6.45	6.45	6.37	6.37
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
October.....	15.10	15.17	14.60	14.80
January.....	12.40	12.42	12.27	12.27

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1905.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
October.....	7.75	7.77	7.70	7.75
January.....	6.75	6.65	6.70	6.72
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
October.....	8.60	8.67	8.55	8.62
January.....	6.35	6.35	6.32	6.35
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
October.....	14.75	14.75	14.50	14.65
January.....	12.15	12.22	12.15	12.20

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1905.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
October.....	7.75	7.75	7.60	7.67
January.....	6.75	6.77	6.70	6.75
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
October.....	8.60	8.67	8.80	8.62
January.....	6.37	6.37	6.35	6.37
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
October.....	14.65	14.65	14.17	14.57
January.....	12.25	12.30	12.25	12.30

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1905.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	7.60	7.65	7.60	7.65
October.....	7.65	7.72½	7.65	7.72
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	—	—	8.52	—
October.....	8.60	8.65	8.55	8.62
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
September.....	—	—	15.00	—
October.....	14.65	14.70	14.60	14.70

SEE THE LIST OF

BARGAINS

ON PAGE 48

JOHN WISHART & CO.

43 So. Canal Street, Chicago

CONSULTING ENGINEERS and
PACKINGHOUSE SPECIALISTS

Complete Mechanical Specifications, Installations and Tests

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

NOTE.—It is difficult to quote fat retail figures applicable to the whole of the city, every market having a practically different scale according to location, class and volume of trade, etc.

Beef.

Native Rib Roasts.....	15	118
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	16	118
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	16	120
Native Pot Roasts.....	8	110
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	10	113½
Beef Stew.....	5	8
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	8	110
Corned Rumps, Native.....	8	110
Corned Ribs.....	6	8
Corned Flanks.....	6	8
Round Steaks.....	12½	115
Round Roasts.....	12½	115
Shoulder Steaks.....	8	8
Shoulder Roasts.....	8	110
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	7	7
Roiled Roast.....	10	111

Lamb.

Hind quarters, fancy.....	16
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	12½
Legs, fancy.....	16
Stew.....	8
Shoulders.....	10
Chops, Rib and Loin.....	20

Mutton.

Legs.....	10
Stew.....	5
Shoulders.....	8
Hind Quarters.....	10
Fore Quarters.....	8
Rib and Loin Chops.....	14

Pork.

Pork Loin.....	14
Pork Chops.....	14
Pork Tenderloins.....	25
Pork Butts.....	12
Spare Ribs.....	7
Blades.....	8
Hocks.....	8
Pigs' Heads.....	8
Leaf Lard.....	10

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	12½
Fore Quarters.....	8
Legs.....	8
Butts.....	8½
Shoulders.....	10
Cutlets.....	20

Butchers' Offal.

Tallow.....	3	3½
Mixed Bone and Tallow.....	14	2½
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	15	18
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacon's).....	80	85

SOUTH WATER STREET MARKETS.

Live Poultry.

Turkeys.....	14	16
Fowls.....	11½	12
Roosters.....	7	7½
Springs.....	12	12
Ducks.....	10	11
Geese.....	8	8

Dressed Iced Poultry.

Turkeys.....	11	11½
Chickens.....	11	11½
Springs.....	13	14
Ducks.....	10	12
Geese.....	8	8
Capon.....	15	18

Veal.

Choice.....	9	9½
Good.....	8	8½
Medium.....	7	8
Coarse, heavy.....	6	6½
Coarse, small.....	4	5

Dressed Beef.

Ribs, No. 1.....	13
Ribs, No. 2.....	9
Ribs, No. 3.....	5½
Loin, No. 1.....	14½
Loin, No. 2.....	11
Loin, No. 3.....	7
Rounds, No. 1.....	7½
Rounds, No. 2.....	6½
Rounds, No. 3.....	5½
Chucks, No. 1.....	6
Chucks, No. 2.....	4
Chucks, No. 3.....	3
Plates, No. 1.....	8½
Plates, No. 2.....	8
Plates, No. 3.....	2½

Butter.

Creamery, Prints.....	22
Creamery, Extras.....	21
Creamery, Firsts.....	19½
Creamery, Seconds.....	17
Dairies, Choice.....	18½
Dairies, Firsts.....	17
Dairies, Ladies.....	16½
Dairies, Packing Stock.....	15½
Renovated.....	18

Eggs.

Extras.....	21½
Prime Firsts.....	19½
Firsts.....	17½
Fresh, at market, cases inc.....	13½

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.	
Western Cows	4 1/2 @ 5 1/4
Native Cows	5 1/4 @ 5 1/2
Western Steers	5 1/4 @ 5 1/2
Good Native Steers	7 1/4 @ 8
Native Steers, Medium	6 1/4 @ 7 1/4
Heifers, Good	6 1/4 @ 7
Heifers, Medium	6 @ 6 1/4
Hind Quarters	2c. over Straight Beef
Fore Quarters	2c. under Straight Beef
Beef Cuts.	
Steer Chucks	4 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Cow Chucks	3 1/2 @ 4
Boneless Chucks	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4
Medium Plates	4 @ 5
Steer Plates	4 @ 5
Cow Rounds	7 @ 7 1/2
Steer Rounds	7 @ 7 1/2
Cow Loins, Common	7 @ 7
Cow Loins, Medium	7 1/2 @ 8
Cow Loins, Good	10 @ 10 1/2
Steer Loins, Light	12 @ 12 1/2
Steer Loins, Heavy	14 @ 14 1/2
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	16 1/2 @ 17
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	14 @ 14 1/2
Strip Loins	6 @ 6 1/2
Shin Butts	8 @ 8 1/2
Shoulder Clods	5 @ 5 1/2
Rolls	8 @ 8 1/2
Rump Butts	4 1/2 @ 5
Trimnings	2 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Shank	2 1/2 @ 3
Cow Ribs, Heavy	5 @ 5 1/2
Cow Ribs, Common Light	5 @ 5 1/2
Steer Ribs, Light	10 @ 10 1/2
Steer Ribs, Heavy	12 @ 12 1/2
Loin Ends, steer-native	9 @ 9 1/2
Loin Ends, cow	7 @ 7 1/2
Hanging Tenderloins	5 @ 5 1/2
Flank Steak	6 @ 6 1/2
Beef Offal.	
Livers	3 @ 3 1/2
Hearts	2 1/2 @ 3
Tongues	14 @ 15
Sweetbreads	18 @ 20
Ox Tail, per lb.	4 @ 4 1/2
Fresh Tripe—plain	3 1/2 @ 4
Fresh Tripe, H. O.	4 @ 4 1/2
Kidneys, each	3 @ 3 1/2
Brains	3 @ 3 1/2
Veal.	
Heavy Carcass Veal	6 @ 6 1/2
Light Carcass	7 @ 7 1/2
Medium Carcass	8 @ 8 1/2
Good Carcass	10 @ 11
Medium Saddle	11 1/2 @ 12
Good Saddle	13 @ 14
Medium Racks	6 1/2 @ 7
Good Racks	8 @ 8 1/2
Veal Offal.	
Brains, each	3 @ 3 1/2
Sweetbreads	50 @ 55
Plucks	25 @ 30
Heads, each	10 @ 11
Lamb.	
Medium Cawl	10 @ 11
Good Cawl	11 @ 12 1/2
Round Dressed Lamb	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Saddles Cawl	15 @ 16
R. D. Lamb Saddle	15 @ 16
Caul Lamb Racks	9 @ 9 1/2
R. D. Lamb Racks	9 @ 9 1/2
Lamb Fries, per pair	10 @ 11
Lamb Tongues, each	3 @ 3 1/2
Lamb Kidneys, each	1 1/2 @ 2
Mutton.	
Medium Sheep	8 @ 8 1/2
Good Sheep	9 1/2 @ 10
Medium Saddle	10 @ 11
Good Saddle	11 @ 12 1/2
Medium Racks	7 @ 7 1/2
Good Racks	8 @ 8 1/2
Mutton Legs	10 @ 11
Mutton Stew	4 @ 4 1/2
Mutton Loins	11 @ 12
Sheep Tongues, each	3 @ 3 1/2
Sheep Heads, each	5 @ 6
Fresh Pork, Etc.	
Dressed Hogs	8 1/4 @ 8 1/2
Pork Loins	12 @ 12 1/2
Leaf Lard	8 1/2 @ 9
Tenderloins	19 @ 20
Spare Ribs	5 @ 5 1/2
Butts	10 1/2 @ 11
Hocks	4 @ 4 1/2
Trimnings	3 @ 3 1/2
Tails	3 @ 3 1/2
Snouts	2 1/2 @ 3
Pigs' Feet	2 1/2 @ 3
Pigs' Heads	4 @ 4 1/2
Blade Bones	4 1/2 @ 5
Cheek Meat	3 @ 3 1/2
Hog Plucks	4 @ 4 1/2
Neck Bones	2 @ 2 1/2
Skinned Shoulders	2 @ 2 1/2
Pork Hearts	2 @ 2 1/2
Pork Kidneys	2 1/2 @ 3
Pork Tongues	10 @ 11
Slip Bones	4 @ 4 1/2
Tail Bones	3 1/2 @ 4
Brains	8 @ 8 1/2
Backfat	7 1/2 @ 8
Hams	11 @ 12 1/2
Calas	8 1/2 @ 9
Shoulders	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Bellies	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Compressed Ham	9 @ 9 1/2
Large Compressed Ham	9 @ 9 1/2

SAUSAGE.

Cloth Bologna	5 1/4 @ 5 1/2
Bologna, large, long, round and cloth	5 @ 5 1/2
Choice Bologna	6 @ 6 1/2
Viennas	7 @ 7 1/2
Frankfurters	6 1/4 @ 6 1/2
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	5 1/2 @ 5 3/4
Tongue	8 @ 8 1/2
White Tongue	8 @ 8 1/2
Minced Ham	8 @ 8 1/2
Prepared Ham	8 1/2 @ 9
New England Ham	12 @ 12 1/2
Berliner Ham	8 @ 8 1/2
Boneless Ham	8 @ 8 1/2
Oxford Ham	12 @ 12 1/2
Polish Sausage	6 @ 6 1/2
Leona, Garlic, Knoblauch	6 @ 6 1/2
Smoked Pork	6 @ 6 1/2
Veal Ham	6 @ 6 1/2
Farm Sausage	10 @ 10 1/2
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	7 @ 7 1/2
Pork Sausage, short link	7 1/2 @ 8
Special Prepared Ham	12 @ 12 1/2
Boneless Pigs' Feet	5 1/2 @ 5 3/4
Ham Bologna	7 @ 7 1/2
Special Compressed Ham	8 @ 8 1/2

Summer Sausages.

Supreme Summer, H. C. New Medium Dry	11 @ 11 1/2
German Salsami, New Dry	11 @ 11 1/2
Holsteiner, New	12 @ 12 1/2
Mettwurst, New	12 @ 12 1/2
Farmer, New	12 @ 12 1/2
Darles, H. C. New	17 @ 17 1/2
Italian Salsami, New	17 @ 17 1/2
Monarque Cervelat	13 @ 13 1/2

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Pork, 1-50	3.75
Smoked Pork, 2-20	3.25
Bologna, 1-50	2.75
Bologna, 2-20	2.25
Viennas, 1-50	4.25
Viennas, 2-20	3.75

Sausage in Brine.

Fresh Pork Link	8 @ 8 1/2
Liver Sausage	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
Blood Sausage	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
Head Cheese	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
Bologna	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
Vienna	8 @ 8 1/2

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	7.00
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	4.50
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	7.75
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	11.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	12.00
Lamb Tongue, Short Cut, barrels	30.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

	Per. doz.
1 lb., 2 doz. to case	11.25
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	2.45
4 lbs., 1 doz. to case	4.70
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case	8.00
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case	18.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

	Per. doz.
1 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	22.25
2 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	3.55
4 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	6.50
8 oz. jars, 1/2 dozen in box	11.60
6 oz. jars, 1/2 dozen in box	22.00
2, 5 and 10 lb. tins	1.75 per lb.

BARBELED BEEF AND PORK.

	Per bbl.
Extra Plate Beef	10.00
Plate Beef	9.50
Extra Mess Beef	9.50
Prime Mess Beef	10.00
Beef Ham	9.00
Rump Butts	15.50
Mess Pork	15.00
Clear Fat Backs	15.00
Family Back Pork	12.75
Bean Pork	12.75

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tierces	9 1/4 @ 9 1/2
Lard, compounds	6 1/4 @ 6 1/2
Barrels	1/4c. over tea.
Half barrels	1/4c. over tea.
Tubs, from 10 to 80 lbs.	1/4c. to 1c. over tea.
Cooking Oil, per gal.	38 @ 39

BUTTERINE.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

No. 1, natural color	11 @ 11 1/2
No. 2, natural color	12 1/2 @ 13
No. 3, natural color	13 @ 13 1/2
No. 4, natural color	14 @ 14 1/2
No. 5, natural color	15 @ 15 1/2
No. 6, natural color	16 @ 16 1/2

DRY SALT MEATS.

Clear Bellies, 14@16 average	9.87 1/2 @ 9.87 1/2
Rib Bellies, 14@16 average	9.87 1/2 @ 9.87 1/2
Fat Backs	7.37 1/2 @ 7.37 1/2
Regular Plates	7.37 1/2 @ 7.37 1/2
Short Clears	1 @ 1

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., average	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs., average	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Skinned Hams	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Calas, 6@7 lbs. average	8 @ 8
Calas, 8@12 lbs. average	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	17 @ 17

Wide, 8@10 average, and Strip, 4@5 ave.	12 1/4 @ 12 1/4
Wide, 10@12 average, and Strip, 5@6 ave.	11 1/4 @ 11 1/4
Wide, 12@14 average, and Strip, 6@7 ave.	9 @ 9
Dried Beef Sets	13 1/4 @ 13 1/4
Dried Beef Insides	15 1/4 @ 15 1/4
Dried Beef Knuckles	16 @ 16
Dried Beef Outsides	12 @ 12
Regular Boiled Hams	13 1/4 @ 13 1/4
Smoked Boiled Hams	13 1/4 @ 13 1/4
Boiled Picnic Hams	13 @ 13
Cooked Loin Rolls	21 @ 21

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	13 @ 13
Middles, per set	40 @ 40
Beef bungs, per piece	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Hog casings, as packed	26 @ 26
Hog casings, free of salt	24 @ 24
Hog middies, per set	12 @ 12
Hog bungs, export	15 @ 15
Hog bungs, large mediums	8 @ 8
Hog bungs, prime	5 @ 5
Hog bungs, narrow	2 @ 2 1/4
Imported wide sheep casings	50 @ 50
Imported medium wide sheep casings	70 @ 70
Imported narrow sheep casings	110 @ 110
Beef weasands	50 @ 50
Beef bladders, medium	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	17 @ 17
Hog stomachs, per piece	4 @ 4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	2.45 @ 2.45
Hoof meal, per unit	2.40 @ 2.40
Concent, tankage, 15% per unit	2.25 @ 2.25
Ground tankage, 12% per unit	2.25 @ 2.25
Ground tankage, 15% per unit	2.25 @ 2.25
Ground tankage, 10% per unit	2.10 @ 2.10
Ground tankage, 9 and 20% ton	16.00 @ 16.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	25.00 @ 25.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	18.00 @ 18.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	50c.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 95@70 lbs., average	275.00 @ 275.00
Horns, black, per ton	25.00 @ 25.00
Horns, striped, per ton	30.00 @ 30.00
Horns, white, per ton	65.00 @ 65.00
Flat shin bones, 38 to 47 lbs. ave. ton	45.00 @ 45.00
Round shin bones, 38 to 40 lbs. ave. ton	52.50 @ 52.50
Round shin bones, 50 to 52 lbs. ave. ton	65.00 @ 65.00
Long thigh bones, 90 to 95 lbs. ave. ton	95.00 @ 95.00
Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton	25.00 @ 25.00

LARDS.

Prime steam, cash	7.55 @ 7.55
Prime steam, loose	7.55 @ 7.55
Neutral	9 1/4 @ 9 1/4
Compound	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Leaf	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2

STEARINES.

Oleo oil, extra	9 1/4 @ 10
Oleo, No. 2	8 @ 8 1/4
Mutton	8 1/4 @ 8 1/4
Tallow	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Grease	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4

OILS.

Lard oil, extra winter strained, tierces	62 @ 63
Extra No. 1 lard oil	64 @ 64
No. 1 lard oil	67 @ 67
No. 2 lard oil	65 @ 65
Oleo oil, extra	9 1/4 @ 10
Oleo oil, No. 2	8 1/4 @ 8 1/4
Oleo stock	7 1/2 @ 8 1/4
Neatsfoot oil, pure, tierces	95 @ 95
Acidless tallow oil, tierces	85 @ 85

TALLOW.

Edible	6 1/4 @ 6 1/4
Prime city	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Choice country	5 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Packers' prime	5 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Packers' No. 1	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4
Packers' No. 2	3 1/4 @ 3 1/4
Renderers' No. 1	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4

GREASES.

White, choice	5 @ 5 1/4
White, "A"	4 @ 4 1/4
White, "B"	4 @ 4 1/4
Bone	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
House	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Yellow	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Brown	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Glue stock	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Neatsfoot stock	8 1/4 @ 8 1/4
Garbage Grease	8 1/4 @ 8 1/4

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	28 1/2 @ 28 1/2
P. S. Y., soap grade	27 @ 27 1/2
Soap bbls., concn., 63@65% F. A.	1 @ 1
Soap stock, bbls., reg. 50% F. A.	1.00 @ 1.10

COOPERAGE.

Tierces	1.12 @ 1.15
Barrels, oak	82 @ 85
Barrels, ash	85 @ 87 1/2

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	4 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered	10 @ 11
Borax	7 1/4 @ 8 1/4
Sugar	5 @ 5
White, clarified	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4
Plantation, granulated	5 @ 5
Yellow, clarified	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4
Salt	22 @ 22
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.25 @ 1.25
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45 @ 1.45
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.50 @ 3.50
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.50 @ 3.50
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 21@22	1.25 @ 1.25

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.15@5.75
Medium to fair native steers.....	4.20@5.10
Poor to ordinary native steers.....	3.40@4.00
Oxen and stags.....	2.50@4.50
Bulls and dry cows.....	1.25@4.10
Good to choice native steers one year ago..	5.15@5.80

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, prime, per 100 lbs.....	\$9.00@9.25
Live veal calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs.....	8.00@ 8.75
Live veal calves, com. to med., 100 lbs.....	5.50@ 7.75
Live veal calves, small, per 100 lbs.....	4.50@ 5.00
Live calves, buttermilks, per 100 lbs.....	4.25@ 4.50
Live calves, grassers, per 100 lbs.....	4.00@ 4.25

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, good to choice, per 100 lbs.....	\$8.00@8.25
Live lambs, com. to fair, per 100 lbs.....	6.50@ 7.75
Live sheep, per 100 lbs.....	4.00@ 6.00
Live sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.....	2.00@ 3.25

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.....)	@ \$6.50
Hogs, medium.....	@ 6.00
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	6.65@6.70
Pigs.....	@ 6.85
Roughs.....	5.90@ 5.85

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	8½@ 9
Choice native, light.....	8 @ 8¼
Common to fair, native.....	7 @ 7½

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native, heavy.....	@ 8½
Choice native, light.....	8 @ 8½
Native, com. to fair.....	7 @ 7½
Choice Western, heavy.....	7½@ 8
Choice Western, light.....	7 @ 7½
Choice Western, heavy.....	7½@ 8
Common to fair Texas.....	5½@ 6½
Good to choice heifers.....	@ 7
Common to fair heifers.....	6 @ 7
Choice cows.....	@ 6½
Common to fair cows.....	5½@ 6
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	@ 7
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	@ 6½
Fleshy hologna bulls.....	@ 6½
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	13½@14

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, prime, per lb.....	11 @ 11½
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	10 @ 11
Calves, country dressed, prime, per lb.....	9½@10
Calves, country dressed, fair to good.....	@ 9
Calves, country dressed, common.....	8 @ 8½

DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs.....	@ 9½
Hogs, heavy.....	8 @ 8½
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@ 8½
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	8½ @ 8½
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	8½ @ 8½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	@ 13
Spring lambs, good.....	12 @ 12½
Spring lambs, culls.....	10 @ 11
Sheep, choice.....	@ 10½
Sheep, medium to good.....	9 @ 10
Sheep, culls.....	8 @ 9

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.....	12½@13
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average.....	12 @ 12½
Smoked hams, heavy.....	12 @ 12½
California hams, smoked, light.....	8½@ 8½
California hams, smoked, heavy.....	8½@ 8½
Smoked shoulders.....	8½@ 9
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	13 @ 13½
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	12½@13
Dried beef sets.....	13 @ 13½
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	17½@18½
Pickled hettles, heavy.....	10 @ 10½

BONES, HOOF AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 50@60 lbs. cut,	
Flat shin bones, av. 40@45 lbs. cut, per	
100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	42.00@ 45.00
Hoofs, per ton.....	@ 30.00
Thigh bones, av. 90@95 lbs. cut, per	
100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	75.00
Horns, 7½ oz. and over, steers, first	
quality per ton.....	300.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	80@90c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues.....	50@60c. a piece
Calves' head, scalded.....	30@40c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	25@75c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	18@25c. a pound
Calves' liver.....	25@50c. a piece
Beef kidneys.....	7@12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	1½@ 3c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	4@ 5c. a pound
Oxtails.....	5@ 7c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	6@10c. a piece
Rolls, beef.....	10@12c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	15@25c. a pound
Lambs' fries.....	6@10c. a pair
Fresh pork, loins, city.....	10
Fresh pork, loins, Western.....	9½

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	2½@ 3
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	4@ 5
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@ 25

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	60
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.....	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	—
Hog, American, free of salt, in tea, or	
bbls., per lb., f. o. b.....	50
Hog, American, kegs, per lb., f. o. b.....	50
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	12
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	13
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	3
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	6½
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	5
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	40
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	42
Beef, middles, per lb.....	6½
Beef weasands, per 1,000, Nos. 1s.....	@ 5½
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2s.....	2½@ 3

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	20	21½
Pepper, Sing., black.....	13½	15
Pepper, Penang, white.....	17½	19
Pepper, red, Zanzibar.....	15	18
Pepper, shot.....	14½	—
Allspice.....	7	9½
Coriander.....	10	12
Cloves.....	15	18
Mace.....	42	45

SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	@ 4½
Refined—Granulated.....	4½@ 4½
Crystals.....	4½@ 5½
Powdered.....	5 @ 5½

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	\$0.19
No. 2 skins.....	.17
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	.17
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	.15
No. 1, 12½-14.....	1.90
No. 2, 12½-14.....	1.65
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14.....	1.70
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14.....	1.50
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	2.15
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	1.90
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	1.90
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	1.80
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.50
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.25
Branded skins.....	.11
Branded kips.....	1.40

Heavy branded kips.....	.14
Ticky skins.....	.11
Ticky kips.....	1.50
Heavy ticky kips.....	1.70
No. 3 skins.....	.11

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED—ICED.

Turkeys—Spring, d. p., 3@3½ lbs. each.....	.80 @.85
Spring, d. p., 4 lbs. and over.....	.15 @.25
Old Western, average best.....	@.18
Old Western, mixed, fair to good.....	@.17
Old Western, poor.....	@.15
Spring Chickens—Philadelphia, fancy.....	.18 @.20
Pennsylvania, choice to fancy.....	.14½ @.15½
Pennsylvania, fair to good.....	.13 @.14
Western, dry-picked, choice to fancy.....	@.14
Western, dry-picked, fair to good.....	.12½ @.13½
Western, scalded, choice to fancy.....	@.14
Western, scalded, fair to good.....	.12 @.13
Southern, scalded.....	.11½ @.12
Fowls—No. Ind., Ill. & Iowa, dry-picked.....	@.14½
So. Indiana and Illinois, dry-picked.....	.13½ @.14
Other South'n & South'n, dry-picked.....	.14 @.14½
Western, scalded, medium size.....	.14@.14½
Southern & Southwestern, scalded.....	.13½ @.14
Western & Southern, poor to fair.....	.12 @.13
Old cocks, per lb.....	9 @ 9½
Spring Ducks—Long Island & Eastern.....	.16 @.17
Pennsylvania & Virginia, per lb.....	.14 @.16
Western, per lb.....	@.13
Squabs—Prime, large, white, per dozen.....	2.50@2.62
Mixed, per dozen.....	2.00@2.15
Dark, per dozen.....	1.50@1.62

LIVE POULTRY.

Spring Chickens, per lb.....	@.14
Southern & Southwestern, per lb.....	@.13½
Fowls—Western, per lb.....	@.14
Roosters, per lb.....	@ 9
Turkeys, per lb.....	@.14
Ducks—Western, average, per pair.....	.70 @.80
Southern, per pair.....	.75 @.80
Spring, per pair.....	@.40
Geese—Western, average, per pair.....	1.00@1.25
Southern, average, per pair.....	@1.00
Live Pigeons, per pair.....	@.20

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed per ton.....	\$22.00 @23.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	25.00 @25.50
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine.....	2.60 @ 2.65
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 2.40
Bone black, discard, per ton.....	13.00 @14.00
Bone black, discard sugar house del.	
New York.....	15.00 @20.00
Dried blood, N. Y., 12@13 per cent.	
ammonia.....	2.55 @ 2.60
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine.....	2.60 @ 2.65
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b.	
Chicago.....	1.05 and 10
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b.	
Chicago.....	18.00 @19.00
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b.	
Chicago.....	15.00 @16.00
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b.	
Chicago.....	15.00 @16.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	8.00 @ 9.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia	
and 15 p. c. bone phosphate.....	2.50 and 10
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia,	
per ton.....	2.40 and 10
Azontine, per unit, del. New York.....	2.60 @ 2.65
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment,	
per 100 lbs.....	3.15 @ 3.20
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs.	
spot.....	3.20 @ 3.25
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	3.10 @ 3.15
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground,	
per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried,	
f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.....	3.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried.....	3.75 @ 4.00
POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.	
Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	\$8.95 @ 9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.60 @10.05
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00 @ 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store.....	1.95 @ 2.05
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future ship-	
ment.....	1.90 @ 2.00
Double manure salt (40@49 p. c.,	
less than 2½ p. c. chloride), to ar-	
rive per lb. basis 48 p. c.....	1.16½ @ 1.28½
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90	
p. c.).....	2.18½ @ 2.27½
Sylvinit, 24 to 36 p. c., per unit, N. P.	
.....	.30 @ .40

See Page 48 for Business Opportunities

LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the
Howies Livestock Commission Co.)

Stock Yards, Chicago, Sept. 8.

CATTLE.—Receipts of cattle for the first three days this week, 56,343, Monday's receipts being 20,991; Tuesday, 13,343, and Wednesday (estimated), 22,000. About 20,000 of the three days' receipts being made up of Westerns, which is 8,000 less Westerns than for the same period last week and a total of 10,000 cattle less than one week ago. The market Monday on native cattle was steady, and some sales were a little stronger than last week's close, while the trade Tuesday was very dull and draggy. To-day prices were generally 10c. lower, and in some instances 20c. lower than best time noted here Monday. Only a few choice heavy grades selling at steady prices. Westerns selling about 10c. higher than last week's close. Butcher stock sold generally 15@25c. lower than one week ago.

HOGS.—Receipts of hogs for the first three days of this week, 72,360, compared with 63,740 for the same period last week, showing an increase of 8,620. We have had a steady decline in prices since the close of last week, and prices to-day are 20@40c. lower than prices prevailing the latter part of last week. The quality of the daily receipts has been very poor, there being a large proportion of heavy mixed packers and common grassy light mixed. The prime dry corn fed hogs have held up better than the common kinds, as we have had a fair number of shipping orders for this class and on account of the inferior quality of the receipts shipping orders have been hard to fill. A great many hogs have been sold here in the last two or three days for less money than they cost at country points, and country shippers have been heavy losers, and yet they keep sending them in, receipts to-day being fully as large as on Monday. Packers are claiming now they will begin the regular winter packing season October 1 at \$5 or under, and it looks very much now as though they would be successful in so doing. We quote to-day's prices as follows: Good to choice medium and heavy weight shippers, \$5.80@5.95; good to best selected light hogs, \$5.75@5.85; mixed grades, \$5.35@5.60; good to best heavy packers, \$5.30@5.40; rough heavy packers, \$5@5.10.

SHEEP.—Receipts of sheep and lambs have been quite heavier so far this week than any time during the past several months, and the result is a lower market. Strictly prime lambs are noticeable by their absence. This class in both Western and native division continue to sell at \$7.75, while the fair to right good killing lambs bring \$6@7, with choice well sorted up to \$7.60 at the close of the market to-day. Choice handy native sheep bring 5c., but heavy weights are not wanted very badly, and good to prime sold to-day at from \$4.65@4.90, culls and common going at from \$2.50@3.50. Good bucks sold to packers at \$3.25@3.75, but some were taken to the country for breeding purposes at \$4.50. A very strong inquiry for breeding ewes and a good to choice class is worth \$4.75@5.25. Choice Western wethers at the close of the market to-day are not quotable at over \$5.15, and very good ones are selling at \$5. Feeders are paying \$4.75@5 for their kind. Choice yearling wethers went to packers at \$5.75 and feeder and breeder buyers took out several large bands of yearling ewes and wethers at \$5.55. Good to choice ewes worth \$4.75@5. The feeder and breeder buyers were very active, and a great many aged ewes were taken out of this market at \$4.40@4.50 for those in fair fleshed

condition, while very common sold as low as \$3.50. Feeding lambs met with ready sale at \$6.50@6.65.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Stock Yards, Kansas City, Sept. 8.

CATTLE.—Receipts this week, 79,700; last week, 68,900; same week last year, 57,500. Prices on all kinds of cattle have shaded downwards 10@25c., except corn-fed yearlings and heifers, which are steady, and veal calves, which are 25@50c. higher. Best corn-fed steers were \$6.25 on Tuesday, but the same quality sold later in the week at \$6.05. Grades selling at \$5.40@5.70 a week ago are 15@25c. lower. Western, \$3.25@4.75; grass she stuff, \$2.25@3.25; veal calves, \$6.50 for best. Quarantine steers, 10c. lower; bulk \$3.20@3.60; cows, \$2.30@2.55; fleshy feeders steady at \$4@4.50; others 15@25c. lower, \$3@3.80.

HOGS.—Receipts this week, 36,400; last week, 28,000; same week last year, 23,900. Prices are 40@50c. lower than a week ago, which is the biggest break of the year, the larger proportion of inferior stuff being marketed, widening the range of sales. Weights from 210@240 bring the top price. Market is a shade firmer to-day; top, \$5.60; bulk, \$5.35@5.55 rough; sows, stags and small pigs sorted out at low figures.

SHEEP.—Receipts this week, 36,200; last week, 34,200; same week last year, 16,400. Prices on both sheep and lambs are 10@15c. lower this week. Utah lambs made \$7.50 Monday; Arizona wethers, \$5.40; ewes for slaughter, \$4.50@4.75; yearlings, \$5.60. Fair to good stuff is 20@30c. below these figures. Packers are sorting more closely than formerly, and feeder buyers are getting the larger proportion of receipts.

HIDES are strong; green salted, 10½@12c.; bulls and stags, 8½c.; uncured, ½@1c. less; glue, 6c.; dry flint butcher, 17@18c.; glue, 9c. Packers' purchases this week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	8,785	10,688	5,039
Cudahy	5,125	6,279	1,898
Fowler	1,734	180	1,252
Morris	7,242	3,413	4,589
Ruddy	727	.....	.....
Schwarzschild	5,643	4,365	3,318
Swift	7,949	7,731	4,255

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Sept. 5.

Cattle receipts are beginning to assume something like the old-time proportions and show a considerable increase over arrivals about this time last year. From 80 to 90 per cent. of the receipts are Western rangers, and the supply of good to choice dry lot cattle is growing beautifully less, with somewhat increased supplies of short fed and warmed up cattle. The market was active and higher last week right up to the close, when practically all of the advance was wiped out, so that corn fed steers are selling about the same as they were ten days ago. Good to choice 1,250 to 1,500 pound beefs are quoted at \$5.25@6.00, with fair to good 1,000 to 1,300 pound beefs at \$4.75@5.25, and the medium and common grades from that down. The short fed and warmed up cattle are selling very unsatisfactorily owing to the increasing competition from Western range cattle. Good range beefs have been in active demand and strong right along, prices ruling all of 10@15c. higher than the first of last week. The demand has been decidedly vigorous, while the supply of desirable beef steers has been by no means heavy. Lively competition from feeder buyers for the heavier Westerns has also been a bullish feature, and there has been a good healthy tone to the trade throughout. Good to choice range beefs are quoted at \$4.25@5.00, with fair to good grades at \$3.60@4.20, and common to fair kinds anywhere from \$3.00 to \$3.50. Western cows and heifers are sell-

ing pretty much the same as last week at a range of \$2.00@3.25, with the bulk of the business around \$2.30@2.65.

The trade in stockers and feeders has been in good shape as far as the good weight and quality cattle are concerned. These have been in very active request right along, and prices have been well sustained. On the other hand, the demand for the light and medium weight grades has been decidedly indifferent, and prices are hardly as strong as they were a week ago. Still the volume of business has been liberal, and last week there were over 6,000 head shipped to various points. Good to choice feeders are selling at \$3.80@4.30, with fair to good grades at \$3.25@3.75, and common to fair stuff and odds and ends anywhere from \$2.25 to \$3.25.

The hog market has not been in very good shape for some time past. Although supplies have been very moderate, the quality of the offerings has been deteriorating, and all classes of buyers have been discriminating against the rough grades. The result has been a steady decline in prices and a gradual widening of the range between good light and common heavy hogs. Provisions are quite a little lower, and with Eastern markets breaking badly local prices have also been on the boggan. To-day there were only about 6,200 hogs here, and the market ruled a nickel lower than Monday. Tops brought \$5.55, and the bulk of the trading was around \$5.40@5.45 as against \$5.80@5.85 on last Tuesday, indicating a 40c. decline for the past week.

There has been very little noticeable change in the sheep market for some time past. Supplies have been fair and ran largely to the mutton grades. These have been in good request right along, and prices have held steady. Offerings of feeder sheep and lambs have fallen far short of the requirements of the trade and the market has been very active and strong throughout. Quotations on fat sheep and lambs: Good to choice lambs, \$6.75@7.30; good to choice yearling wethers, \$5.15@5.65; good to choice old wethers, \$4.85@5.15; good to choice ewes, \$4.50@5.00. Quotations on feeder sheep and lambs: Good feeding lambs, \$5.80@6.50; good feeding yearlings, \$4.75@5.25; good feeding wethers, \$4.50@5.00; feeding ewes, \$3.50@4.10; breeding ewes, \$4.25@4.75.

ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 5.

Notwithstanding the weaker undertone to the market on good to prime dressed beef steers in the east, the market here to-day was active and steady to strong, good to choice medium heavy dressed beef steers were selling at \$5.60@5.80, and fair to good kinds at \$5@5.50. There does not seem to be much bullish sentiment to the trade, as Eastern order buyers as well as Chicago packers are buying sparingly, which indicates a narrow outlet for beef products in the East, therefore, holders of good cattle should keep them coming freely. Market on cows and heifers shows a general decline of 10@15c. over the close of last week; veals are strong to 25c. higher, with good to choice selling at \$5.25@6. The canning and bologna bulls are about steady with common light and big coarse bulls very dull and slow sale at any price. The trade in stockers and feeders this week has been very animated, while the best qualities of both feeders and yearlings and calves are selling around steady; bulk of offerings are 10@15c. lower than a week ago. The supply of all kinds of stock and feeding cattle is the largest in some time, and offerings include a very large proportion of good to choice horned and dehorned, west and north-west feeders weighing around 900 pounds and upwards, as well as a very liberal number of well-bred yearlings and calves. The country does not seem inclined to take hold very freely yet, at the same time prices are now probably 25@50c. lower than they will be when the fall trade opens next month. The time is very opportune for parties wishing the high grade of cattle at the right kind of prices to go in and get them now while competition is not very keen.

THE GEO. F. TAYLOR CO.
Fuller's Earth and Bone Black
For Filtering Purposes
ALSO ALL FERTILIZER CHEMICALS
AND MATERIALS.
No. 80 Pine St., New York

The hog market continues its downward course regardless of the moderate receipts at all points. Prices to-day were again 5@10c. lower, and closed dull at a full 10c. decline. Prices ranged from \$5.50@5.75, with the bulk selling at \$5.50@5.70. Packers are very bearish in their views, as they are aware the country is full of young shoats which will soon be put on to the new corn. They are determined to put values on a very low basis before the commencement of the winter packing season, and are predicting \$4@4.50 hogs for the winter season. While this may be an extreme view, the general conditions warrant the country in keeping their good-matured hogs marketed very closely, and they could also market some lightweight hogs at a much better profit now than they will later in the season.

The tendency of the sheep and lamb market has been higher, although receipts have been heavier; lambs to-day sold at \$7.35, yearlings at \$5.50, wethers at \$5.25 and ewes at \$5.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centres for the week ending September 2:

CATTLE.	
Chicago	48,152
Omaha	13,062
Kansas City	36,190
St. Joseph	11,246
Cudahy	428
Wichita	129
New York and Jersey City	10,185
Fort Worth	9,394
Buffalo	5,820
HOGS.	
Chicago	69,844
Omaha	26,401
Kansas City	36,604
St. Joseph	25,235
Cudahy	4,429
Ottumwa	13,059
Cedar Rapids	6,530
Wichita	2,950
Bloomington	687
New York and Jersey City	27,293
Fort Worth	4,955
Buffalo	24,220
SHEEP.	
Chicago	72,354
Omaha	25,219
Kansas City	21,037
St. Joseph	19,082
Cudahy	333
New York and Jersey City	33,351
Fort Worth	550
Buffalo	23,500

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO SEPTEMBER 4, 1905.

	Bees.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	2,401	—	1,977	23,650	10,013
Fortieth street	—	—	—	—	13,990
Lehigh Valley	6,104	—	—	—	—
Weehawken	2,080	—	—	—	—
Scattering	—	62	85	41	3,300
Totals	11,780	118	6,405	33,380	27,293
Totals last week	12,062	134	7,031	36,231	27,365

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Schwarschild & Sulzberger, Ss.	—	—	—
Minneapolis	375	—	1,800
Schwarschild & Sulzberger, Ss.	—	—	—
British Princess	380	—	—
Schwarschild & Sulzberger, Ss.	—	—	1,100
St. Paul	—	—	—
J. Shambert & Son, Ss. Minne-	375	—	—
apolis	—	—	—
J. Shambert & Son, Ss. British	380	—	—
Princess	—	—	—
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Teutonic	—	—	1,000
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Celtic	—	—	3,300
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Teutonic	—	—	1,100
Armour & Co., Ss. St. Paul	—	—	1,900
Cudahy Packing Co., Ss. Umbris.	—	—	900
C. Coughlin, Ss. Wells City	137	—	—
Miscellaneous, Ss. Bermudian	66	35	—
Total exports	3,713	35	11,700
Total exports last week	4,752	—	11,900
Boston exports this week	2,308	—	5,550
Baltimore exports	736	—	—
Philadelphia exports	1,727	—	1,100
Montreal exports	4,508	1,189	—
Newport News exports	679	—	—
To London	5,502	685	6,700
To Liverpool	2,714	162	11,650
To Glasgow	1,582	—	—
To Bristol	337	—	—
To Manchester	1,365	342	—
To Antwerp	100	—	—
To Bermuda	66	35	—
Total to all ports	11,668	1,224	18,350
Total to all ports last week	10,777	1,447	19,970

GENERAL MARKETS

LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$7.87½@7.90; city steam, \$7.75; refined, Continent, tes., \$8.25; do., South America, tes., \$9.; do., do., kegs, \$10; compounds, \$5.87½.

HOG MARKETS, SEPT. 8.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 12,000; 5@10c. higher; \$5.20@5.92½.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 6,000; steady; \$5.35@5.55.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 6,700; 5c. higher; \$5.30@5.55.

ST. LOUIS.—Receipts, 4,500; higher; \$5.25@5.75.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 5,000; higher; \$5.50@6.

CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 20 cars; stronger; \$6@6.05.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 4,300; 5@10c. lower; \$5.25@6.15.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Sept. 8.—Beef, extra, India mess, tierces, 80s.; pork, prime mess. Western, 70s.; shoulders, 32s. 6d.; hams, short, clear, 44s.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 47s. 6d.; do., short rib, 49s.; do., long clear, 28@34 lbs., 48s. 6d.; do., 35@40 lbs.; 48s.; backs, 45s.; bellies, 46s. 6d. Tallow, 23s. Turpentine, 46s. 6d. Rosin, common, 9s. 6d. Lard, spot, prime Western, tes., 39s.; do., American refined, 20-lb. pail, 39s. 3d. Cheese, white new, 53s. 6d.; do. colored, 55s. American steam lard (Hamburg), 50 kilos, 38¼ marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 27s. 6d. Cottonseed oil, refined (Hull), 17s. 1½d. Refined petroleum (London), 5 11-16d.; linseed (London), 39s. 9d.; linseed oil (London), 17s. 2¼d.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

The oleo market during the week under review has been very quiet, with a little business done on the basis of 57 florins for choice. Cotton oil is decidedly weaker and prices have sagged off considerably. The export demand is practically nil.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The hog markets were stronger to-day, and partly 5@10c. higher. The products had a little more regular tone, but were without especial vitality.

Cottonseed Oil.

Crude in tanks at the mills is offered easier, and quoted at 22½@23c., with about 7 tanks sold in Georgia and South Carolina at 22½c. The New York market is rather firmer, on steadier lard, and the estimate made by the South of the cotton crop. Prime yellow, September, 28¼@29¼c.; October, 29@29¼c.; December, 29@29¼c.; January, 29@29¼c.; May, 30@30¼c. Sale 100 January at 29¼c.

Tallow.

The market continues slack, and rules essentially as noted in our weekly review of it in another column.

Oleo Stearine.

A car of out-of-town made sold in New York at 8¼c.; that price is the best bid, with up to 9c. asked, yet that some lots are reported to be had at 9¼c.

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Thos. H. White & Co.)

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 1.—Ammoniates during the early part of August were fairly active, the demand being principally from the South. Eastern manufacturers were too busy shipping fall orders to be interested in raw material. During the latter half of the month the interest of the buyers slackened considerably, due to higher quotations made by producers on all futures, and at the close the market was quiet. We quote:

Ground tankage, 6½ and 25, \$16 per ton

f. o. b Chicago; ground tankage, 11 and 15, \$2.20 and 10 per unit, f. o. b. Chicago; underground tankage, 9 and 20, \$2.10 and 10 per unit, f. o. b. Chicago; ground concentrated tankage, \$2.17½ per unit, f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$2.42½-2.45 per unit, f. o. b. Chicago; hoof meal, \$2.40 per unit, f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 and 20 (futures), \$2.55 and 10 \$2.60 and 10, c. a. f. basis Baltimore.

Nitrate of Soda.—Spot, \$2.17½ per 100 lbs.; October, November, December, 1905, \$2.17½ per 100 lbs.; all of 1906, \$2.07½ per 100 lbs.; all of 1907, \$1.97½ per 100 lbs.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKETS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, Aug. 30.—Trade has been quiet all week. Easier prices on Canadian and Danish meats have attracted buyers to these, and American has been neglected. Quotations:

States cure.	Per 112 lbs. spot.	Per 100 lbs. Liverpool terms.
Salt:	average.	s. d. s. d.
Long clears	30@35	50 @ 52 \$10.78@11.21
Long clears	35@40	48 @ 49 6 10.45@10.97
Short clear backs	12@20	44 @ 47 6 9.59@10.24
Clear bellies	14@16	47 @ 48 6 10.24@10.45
Clear bellies	16@18	49 @ 50 10.56@10.78
Rib-in-bellies	10@12	48 @ 49 10.35@10.56
Rib-in-bellies	12@14	47 @ 48 10.13@10.35
Short rib	18@22	50 @ 53 10.78@11.42
Borax:		
Long rib	20@22	48 @ 49 10.35@10.56
Cumb cut	24@26	47 @ 49 10.13@10.56
Cumb cut	28@30	47 @ 49 10.13@10.56
Cumb cut	34@36	47 @ 49 10.13@10.56
3 rib sq. shoulders	12@14	41 @ 43 8.54@ 9.27
3 rib sq. shoulders	14@16	39 @ 40 8.40@ 8.62
N. Y. shoulders	10@12	34 @ 37 7.53@ 7.97
Picnics	6@ 8	32 @ 33 6.90@ 7.11
Picnics	8@10	30 @ 31 6.46@ 6.68
Long cut hams	10@12	58 @ 57 12.07@12.29
Long cut hams	12@14	53 @ 56 11.85@12.07
Long cut hams	14@16	52 @ 54 11.21@11.64
A C hams	10@12	52 @ 53 11.21@11.42
A C hams	12@14	48 @ 50 10.35@10.78
A C hams	14@16	46 @ 47 9.91@10.13
Skinned hams	14@16	53 @ 58 11.42@12.50
Prime steam lard in tierces	39 @ 41	8.51@—
Refined lard in tierces, kegs and pails	40 @ 41	8.62@ 8.84

ROTTERDAM.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, Aug. 26.—The oleo oil market has been declining during this week and closes weak. Total sales were about 1,933 tes. American oleo and stock, against about 6,225 tes. during same period in 1904, and against about 12,779 tes. last week. Total arrivals from America about 1,800 tes; total this year, 169,091 tes.; same time in 1904, 172,600 tes. Total expected, about 9,857 tes. Present stocks of American oleo and stock are about 2,644 tes., against about 5,000 tes. at same time last year.

Imports of margarine (butterine) in England amounted week ending Aug. 19, to 19,000 cwt., against 17,800 cwt. during about same period in 1904, and 21,813 cwt. in preceding week.

Neutral lard was very dull; choice neutral lard offered at fl. 58 to 55½; backfat neutral lard at fl. 53 to 50½.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	300	10,000	2,000
Kansas City	200	2,000	500
Omaha	—	3,000	1,200

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4.

Chicago	21,000	28,000	24,000
Kansas City	23,000	4,000	5,000
Omaha	5,700	3,500	4,300

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5.

Chicago	16,000	15,000	18,000
Kansas City	25,000	7,000	9,000
Omaha	6,000	6,000	12,000

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6.

Chicago	24,000	22,000	25,000
Kansas City	16,000	8,000	6,000
Omaha	6,000	4,000	10,000

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7.

Chicago	8,000	16,000	18,000
Kansas City	8,000	7,000	2,000
Omaha	5,000	5,000	4,500

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8.

Chicago	2,000	11,000	8,000
Kansas City	3,000	6,000	7,000
Omaha	1,000	6,500	5,000

RETAIL SECTION

ABOLISH USE OF TRADING STAMPS.

Sixty merchants at New Rochelle, N. Y., met last week and decided to stop the use of trading stamps as pernicious and detrimental to business and a menace to customers, following the lead of Yonkers, White Plains and Port Chester dealers. George Fennell, Charles S. Roberts and William Kahn were appointed a committee to call further meetings when the date of discontinuance will be decided. Three different stamps are in use now, four went out of business with the new law last September.

HARD LINES FOR LONDON BUTCHERS.

South London expects a lot for its money on Saturday at midnight, says the London Meat Trades Journal. Butcher overheard in the London road in the closing minutes of the night's trade: "Here you are, ladies. A prime piece. I won't ask 8d., 7d., or 6d. What do you say to 5d.?" No offer! "Well then, 4d. It's a dead bargain." No offer. "Three-pence halfpenny." A pause, still no offer. "Three-pence." And yet no offer. Disgustingly: "Look here, ladies, I'll turn my back, and, hang me, you can sneak it."

New York butchers, hard as they find trade conditions sometimes, would never descend to such huckstering methods. Here the dealer sets his price—a fair one—and it's "Take it or leave it, as you please."

BUTCHER BOY AND CZAR'S DOCTOR.

Philippe Landard, known as the doctor of the Czar, has died at St. Julien l'Arbresle, France, says the London Telegraph. Extraordinary things are related of Landard's power of curing by suggestion and touch. He began life at Lyons as a butcher's assistant and delivery man. Having a desire to become a doctor, Philippe managed to attend lectures in the Lyons school of medicine, but his poverty and his peculiar calling were against him. It is said also that the professors resented his healing practices, which began in the hospital where he was admitted as a resident student. Philippe was expelled from the hospital and the faculty, never being able to obtain a medical degree. He called himself a chemist, and began to travel.

His fame as a healer reached the ears of some of the Russian Grand Dukes, and he was invited to St. Petersburg. There he was, it is affirmed, particularly patronized by the Czar and the Czarina. To the latter he predicted that she would have a son. It is said that the Czar tried hard to get a medical degree for the healer from the Paris faculty, but failed. Philippe married a wealthy woman whom he had cured. By some he was regarded as a quack, and his success at the Russian court caused him to be bracketed with Cagliostro for impudence, audacity, and intrigue.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Bert Sly has started a meat market at St. Maries, Ida.

Stroud Bros. will open a new butcher shop at Prineville, Ore.

J. O. Harrington has opened a new butcher shop at Ada, I. T.

E. Shelton has engaged in the meat business at Joplin, Mo.

E. L. Brown has opened a new meat store at Terminus, Mass.

Buzzard & Palmer will open a new butcher shop at Oakville, Wash.

A. B. Randall has sold his meat market at Denison, Ia., to J. Rohwer.

William M. Byrnes has opened a new meat market at Pittsfield, Mass.

W. Alderson has just engaged in the meat business at Wilmington, Kas.

Isaac Greth will build a butcher shop and smokehouse at Bernville, Pa.

Geo. Dubois has purchased the meat market of Blair Bros. at Colon, Neb.

F. J. Beliel has sold his meat business at Stratton, Neb., to Fred Bailey.

Samuel P. Payne, a veteran butcher of Hancock, Mich., died last week.

James Sawdon, Jr., an old time butcher of Wilmington, Del., died recently.

J. Olewiler, of Martinsville, Pa., will open a meat market at Windsor, Pa.

The Prosser Meat Company will open a new butcher shop at Prosser, Wash.

J. M. McCabe, of Canton, Ga., will erect a new meat market at that place.

The West Side Meat Company is opening a new butcher shop at Helena, Mont.

A. B. Peck, of Derby, Conn., has opened a new meat market at Shelton, Conn.

John N. Unversaw, a prominent butcher of Indianapolis, Ind., died last week.

J. R. Moon has sold his meat business at Greeley, Colo., to Dines & Drummond.

E. Rodeharst has purchased the meat business of F. N. Irving at Palmer, Kas.

E. Dreidlein has opened a new meat market at White Sulphur Springs, Mont.

The meat market of H. G. Hartman at Letts, Ia., has been destroyed by fire.

A new meat market will be opened by Crosier & Cullen at Pittsfield, Mass.

A. D. Randall has disposed of his meat business at Denison, Ia., to J. Rohwer.

Allen & Bale have sold their meat business at Holdenville, I. T., to Woods & Patton

W. S. Riddle has purchased the meat market of M. V. Ryan, at Washington, Pa.

Elmer Allen has disposed of his meat business at Cody, Neb., to J. E. Hendricks.

W. B. Standefer has purchased the meat market of Z. T. Griffin at Meridian, Tex.

Daniel Peters, of Campbelltown, Pa., is building a new meat market at that place.

C. Udet has purchased the meat and grocery business of John H. King at Denver, Col.

Wm. Gritzmacher has purchased the meat business of Iers & Sears at Sherwood, Ore.

Swift & Wilson have succeeded to the meat market of Walter Wilson at Trinidad, Colo.

Chris. Nelson has purchased the meat business of Hans Hanson at Washington, Neb.

John D. Wilson, a butcher of Cadillac, Mich., has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy.

John Hall, a former butcher of Pittsburg, Pa., died at his home in Allegheny last week.

C. P. Murphy, late of Curwensville, Pa., has opened a meat market at Litchtown, Pa.

The death is reported of John D. Kirby, a meat and grocery dealer of Kansas City, Mo.

B. S. Markley has sold his meat market at Keokuk, Ia., to J. J. Haynes & Company.

Granby & Russel have purchased the meat market of Bock & Thomas at La Grande, Ore.

F. W. Siepmann has succeeded to the meat business of McConkie & Siepmann at Tipton, Ia.

G. B. Million has succeeded to the meat business of Million & Sullivan at Rockport, Mo.

T. F. Wilson has purchased the meat and grocery business of L. R. Widder at Wichita, Kas.

Albert Vermillia, a veteran marketman of Glens Falls, N. Y., has retired from business.

Edwards & Bushnell will erect a new meat market at Laurium, Mich., to be ready by winter.

Eugene Braddock has purchased the meat market located in the Britt Block at Middleport, N. Y.

Carter & Carter have succeeded to the meat business of G. W. Comer & Company at Lorimer, Ia.

H. A. & J. V. Schick have purchased the meat business of L. E. Stokesberry at Los Angeles, Cal.

P. S. Pollard has succeeded to the meat and grocery business of Pollard & Young at Kansas City, Mo.

C. H. Quackenbush has sold out his grocery and meat business at Colorado City, Colo., to A. B. Cobb.

The retail meat dealers of New Britain, Conn., held a sheep barbecue at Compounce, Conn., recently.

A. L. Patridge has purchased the meat and grocery business of Hafer & Son at Independence, Kan.

The Pioneer Meat Company has been incorporated at Havre, Mont., with a capital stock of \$150,000.

A new market will be opened shortly by the Co-operative Meat Company, of Oakland, Cal., at that place.

D. W. Mills has admitted a partner in his meat business at Bristow, I. T. The firm is now Mills & Lurton.

The meat market of Thomas Priest at Clarkston, Wash., has been destroyed by fire. It was partly insured.

Thomas W. Pratt, a former butcher of Fresno, Cal., committed suicide at his home in San Francisco, Cal.

C. L. Drath & Company have sold their meat and grocery business at Denver, Colo., to Reynolds & Westman.

F. R. Weaver, formerly of the firm of Weaver & Hemingway, has opened a meat market at Elmira, N. Y.

Gottfried Friedrich, of the Pittsburg Provision Company, Pittsburg, Pa., died at his home in Allegheny, Pa., on August 29.

John F. Concannon, a dealer in meats at Indianapolis, Ind., has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities \$2,656.33; assets, \$806.82.

Louis A. Heindorf, a representative of Morris & Company, caused the arrest of Max Kremin, an Aspinwall, Pa., butcher on the charge of passing a worthless check for \$75.

KOMURA PREFERRED CORNED BEEF.

The Japanese speedily acquire a taste for meat diet if given the opportunity, and it would not take long, were the campaign thoroughly waged, to convert this rice and fish-eating nation into a meat-eating people. The Japanese in attendance at the peace conference at Portsmouth, N. H., have all become devotees of the meat habit; that is all but those who were already fond of American meats. Among the latter is the chief peace envoy, Baron Komura, who is a Harvard graduate and so has tasted American meat dishes before. A correspondent tells this story about the Japanese statesman's love for corned beef:

At dinner Komura skipped all the chopped-up things with highfalutin French names and green foliage around the edges of the plate. He told his waiter girl to bring him a double portion of corned beef and cabbage, and when it came he ate every bit of it, rather to the astonishment of a local politician who sat at the next table.

"You have already learned to like some of our American dishes, Baron," he said.

"The corned beef and cabbage—oh, he is an old friend of mine," said Komura. "Let me tell you one thing, my friend. I know New Hampshire cooking better than you perhaps imagine. When I was a student at Harvard, in the early '70s, I used to come to this state to spend my vacations. I boarded with a family in a country farm-house near Wakefield. I think I paid \$3 a week. It was there I learned to eat corned beef and cabbage. Very often now at home in Japan I have it on my own table. I get it in cans from the States and it is very good."

COUNTESS BEATS A BUTCHER.

The Countess Guelf was recently fined 10 shillings and costs for assaulting a butcher's assistant at Brighton, England. It was stated that, dissatisfied with a piece of steak which was cut for her, the defendant asked for another piece. She was denied this, whereupon she abused the complainant, and struck him on the head with her parasol, causing injuries for which he had to be medically treated.



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TALKS ON LAW

By WM. C. SPRAGUE

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

The Obligation to Make Repairs.

Aside from any agreement by which the tenant has bound himself to make repairs he is under no legal obligation to do so, where the damage is ordinary wear and tear or came by inevitable accident or by the wrongful act of a stranger. This means, therefore, that, aside from an agreement to a different effect, the tenant is bound only to take reasonable care of the premises. He must so treat the property that it may revert to the landlord unimpaired by any wilful or negligent conduct on his part. Where, however, the tenant has agreed to make repairs, he must make good all loss or damage, and must even rebuild in case of a partial or total destruction of the premises, even though without his fault.

Usually the contract to repair contains the expression, "ordinary wear and tear and damage by the elements excepted." Just what "damage by the elements" is not definitely settled by the courts. Some incline to hold it is the same as an "act of God" or such a happening as man could not foresee, nor provide against, and such as that human agency in the matter was absent; hence a loss by flood from the breaking of a dam was not a "damage by the elements," and the tenant was held bound to repair. But in most States probably, in Michigan surely, such language excuses the tenant in case of damage by flood or fire where the tenant was not at fault.

Aside from agreement, as stated, the tenant is not bound to repair damage that is ordinary wear and tear, of where caused by an inevitable accident or the wrongful act of others. So a tenant need not replace a plate glass window broken by a stranger, or make good a loss from a falling chimney.

In Georgia, Louisiana and California, in the absence of agreement, the statutes make it the duty of the landlord to make repairs, and Connecticut, New York and New Jersey have statutes exonerating the tenant from rent in case the premises become untenable without the fault of the tenant. But in these States the provisions of the lease will govern notwithstanding the statutes.

As a further apparent exception to the general rule that the tenant is bound only to take reasonable care, it is generally held that he must keep up fences, and keep the premises wind and water tight. This obligation of the tenant is rather one of protection than one of repairs. The tenant is generally

bound to take reasonable measures to protect the premises, though not called on to repair them. As, if there is a leak in the roof he could not be excusable for resulting damage if, knowing it, he permitted the water to soak through the floor and ruin a ceiling, when by the placing of a receptacle under the hole in the roof the damage could have been easily averted. He should stop up holes in windows, doors, etc., but when the defect was not caused by him, he is not bound to make the windows and doors good.

Also, aside from agreement, the landlord is not bound to make repairs save in the States named above, where statutes so provide. This is so even though the building be destroyed. In that case he may still collect his rent, save in the States of New York, Minnesota, California, Georgia and Louisiana.

The landlord has, in general, a right to enter and make necessary repairs, but must do so at reasonable times and in a reasonable manner.

Where a landlord has agreed in the lease to make repairs he is entitled to notice before he is in default.

A parole promise to make repairs, given by a landlord, after a lease has been executed, is void. (To be continued.)

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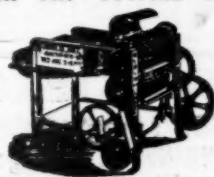
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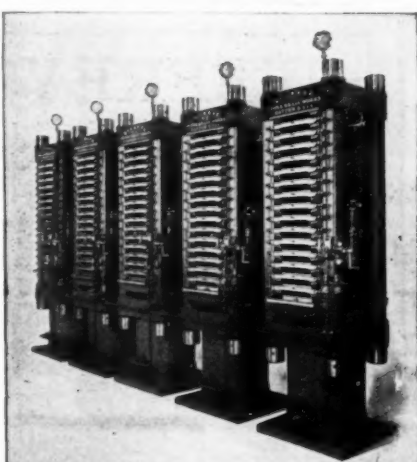
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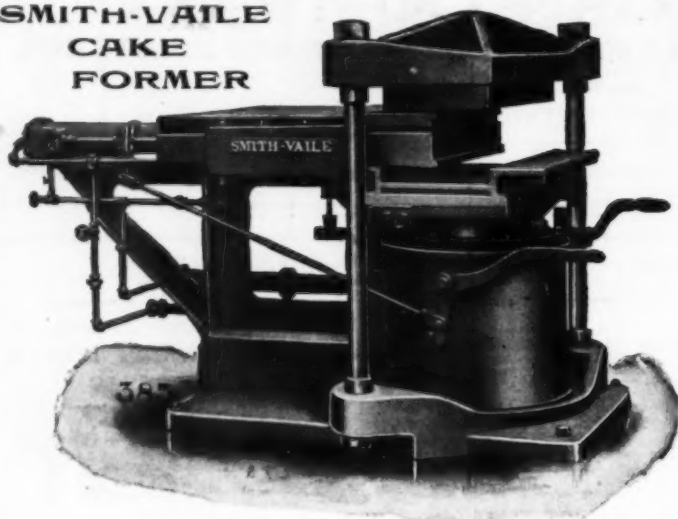
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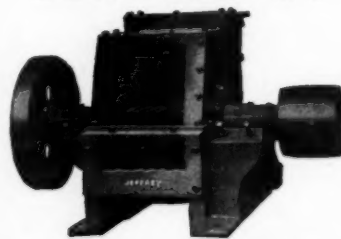
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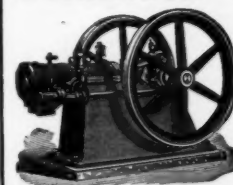
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ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

A—Adams Bros. Co.....	46	Hamler Boiler & Tank Co.....	—	Procter & Gamble.....	32
Adt, J. B.....	45	Hammond & Co., George H.....	6	Proposals for Supplies.....	—
Agar Packing Co.....	7	Harrington & Co., J. J.....	7		
Albright-Nell Co.....	11	Hearn & Son.....	—	B—Reed Sons, C. H.....	46
Alvey-Ferguson Co.....	12	Heekin Can Co.....	28	Regal Mfg. Co.....	46
American Blower Co.....	—	Hide & Leather Pub. Co.....	5	Remington Machine Works.....	1V
American Can Co.....	49	Higbie Co., F. K.....	36	Roesch & Sons Co., Charles.....	46
American Cotton Oil Co.....	31	Hiles & Co., C. A.....	9	Roessler & Hasselacher.....	23
American Foundry & Machinery Co.....	22	Hurford, O. P.....	11	Rohe & Bro.....	1
American Linde Refrigerating Co.....	—			Ruddy Bros.....	46
American Process Co.....	18	I—Illinois Casing Co.....	45	S—St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.....	6
Ammonia Co. of Philadelphia.....	25	Indianapolis Abattoir Co.....	47	Scheideberg, H.....	47
Anglo-American Provision Co.....	6	International Salt Co.....	35	Schwarzchild & Sulzberger Co.....	3
Armour & Co.....	8			Sinclair & Co., Ltd., T. M.....	47
Armour Packing Co.....	7	J—Jeffreys Mfg. Co.....	50	Smith & Sons' Company, Theodore.....	49
Armstrong Cork Co.....	25	Jenkins Bros.....	30	Smith Sons' Company, John E.....	111
Aspenet & Co.....	—	Johnson & Co., W. B.....	34	Southern Cotton Oil Co.....	18
Atkins & Co., E. C.....	1	Johnson, W. J.....	—	Southern Railway.....	45
				Springfield Provision Co.....	46
B—Bartlett & Co., C. O.....	30	K—Kentucky Refining Co.....	32	Standard Paint Co.....	34
Beckstein & Co.....	45	Kingan Co.....	47	Stedman Foundry & Machine Works.....	111
Beech-Nut Packing Co.....	1			Stern & Son, Joseph.....	47
Bird & Son, F. W.....	24	L—Levi & Co., Berth.....	46	Stillwell-Provisioner Laboratory.....	48
Boomer & Boachert Press Co.....	9	Libby, McNeil & Libby.....	7	Sturtevant Co., B. F.....	19
Bower & Co., John.....	46	Lobee Pump & Mach. Co.....	49	Swift & Company.....	20
Brand, Herman.....	46	Lombard Iron Works & S. Co.....	50		
Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.....	2	Louisville Cotton Oil Co.....	30	T—Taber Pump Co.....	1
Buckeye Iron & Brass Works.....	49	Lunkenheimer Co.....	11	Taylor & Co., Geo. F.....	41
Buffalo Refrigerating Co.....	26			Thomas Albright Co.....	50
		M—Mechanical Mfg. Co.....	11	Tickle, W. Wilson.....	45
C—Central R. R. of New Jersey.....	45	Merritt & Co.....	37	Trenton Abattoir Co.....	46
Cannon, James A.....	36	Moneyweight Scale Co.....	7	Triumph Ice Machine Co.....	9
Chicago Scale Co.....	45	Morris & Co.....	1		
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.....	—	Morrell & Co., John.....	46	U—United Dressed Beef Co.....	3
Cincinnati Provision Export Co.....	35	Morton-Gregson Co.....	46	U. S. Leather Co.....	35
Columbus Machine Co.....	51	Mumm & Co., G. H.....	45	U. S. Mineral Wool Co.....	25
Comstock, C. B.....	25				
Cotton Oil and Fibre Co.....	34	N—Nagel, Oscar.....	9	V—Vogt Machine Co.....	23
Creamery Package Mfg. Co.....	—	National Ammonia Co.....	12		
Cudahy Packing Co.....	7	National Cash Register Co.....	111	W—Wall & Co., George.....	47
		National Export and Commission Co.....	29	Welch, Holme & Clark Co.....	29
D—Davidson, Julius.....	34	Natural Food Co.....	51	Wheeler & Co., T. H.....	47
Davies Warehouse & Supply Co.....	37	N. Y. Butchers Dressed Meat Co.....	5	Wilcox Lard & Refining Co., The W. J.....	27
Davis, Z. T.....	36	N. Y. Central R. R.....	11	Wilder & Davis.....	37
De La Vergne Machine Co.....	9	N. Y. Produce Exchange Safe Deposit Co.....	50	Wilson, H. B., & Co.....	50
Dick, Friedk.....	44	New York Telephone Co.....	54	Wishart, John, Machine Works.....	38
Dixon Crucible Co., Joseph.....	23	Northern Electrical Mfg. Co.....	14	Wolf Co., Fred W.....	—
Dold Packing Co., Jacob.....	5	North American Provision Co.....	46	Wolf, Sayer & Heller.....	11
Drummett, Henry.....	36	North Packing & Provision Co.....	7		
				Z—Zimmerman, M.....	47
F—Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Co.....	—	O—Omaha Packing Co.....	6		
Field, Julian.....	34	Oppenheimer & Co., S.....	45		
Fischer Mills.....	45	Ottenheimer Bros.....	46		
Frick Co.....	1V	Otto Gas Engine Works.....	30		
G—Garrett, Henry Newson.....	29	P—Pacific Coast Borax Co.....	1V		
Gifford Wood Co.....	24	Page, C. S.....	35		
Graef & Co., Charles.....	45	Perrin & Co., William R.....	11		
		Platt Iron Works.....	50		
H—Haberhorn Bros.....	45				
Haberman, Jos.....	47				
Halligan, Thomas.....	46				
Halstead & Co.....	47				

Columbus Engines



Columbus
Machine
Company
COLUMBUS
OHIO

Send for Cat. P.



SHREDDED WHEAT

The Best Cereal Food to Eat, and
the Best Cereal Food to Sell is

Shredded Whole Wheat

It is made in two forms, shredded wheat BISCUIT AND TRISCUIT. TRISCUIT is a CRACKER, not a "breakfast food." It is used as toast in place of ordinary bread toast, and for all purposes for which the common white cracker of commerce is used.

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THE NATURAL FOOD COMPANY

Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Classified Index to Advertisements and Buyer's Guide.

AMMONIA.

Ammonia Co. of Philadelphia.
Armour & Company.
National Ammonia Co.
AMMONIA FITTINGS.
Buffalo Refrigerating Machine Co.
Creamery Package Mfg. Co.
Davies Warehouse & Supply Co.
De La Vergne Machine Co.
Triumph Ice Machine Co.

ARCHITECTS.

Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
Comstock, C. B.
E. T. Davis.
W. R. Perrin & Co.

BOKE CRUSHERS.

Mechanical Mfg. Co.
Stedman Foundry & Machine Works.

BOVE MILLS.

Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.
S. Oppenheimer & Co.
Wolf, Sayer & Heller.

BORAX AND BORACIC ACID.

Pacific Coast Borax Co.
Welch, Holme & Clark Co.

BRIKE COOLERS AND AMMONIA

CONDENSERS.
Creamery Package Mfg. Co.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.
Triumph Ice Machine Co.

BUTCHERS' FIXTURES AND SUP-

PLIES.
Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
Lobee Pump & Machinery Co.
S. Oppenheimer & Co.
Ottenheimer Bros.

F. R. Plumb.

Smith's Sons Co., J. R.
Wolf, Sayer & Heller.

BUTCHERS, WHOLESALE.

(See Pork and Beef Packers.)

BUTTERING.

Armour Packing Co.
Hammond Co., G. H.
Kings & Co.
Morris & Co.
Swift & Company.

CANNING MACHINERY.

Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.
S. Oppenheimer & Co.
Wm. R. Perrin Co.

CANS.

American Can Co.
Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.
Heekin Can Co.
S. Oppenheimer & Co.

CASE TANKS.

Hammer Boiler & Tank Co.

CASH REGISTERS.

National Cash Register Co.

CASINGS (SEE ALSO PACKERS).

Beckstein & Co.
Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
Davidson Commission Co.
Haberhorn Bros.

CHINOS CASTING CO.

Levi, Berth & Co.

Morris, Nelson & Co.

Oppenheimer & Co., S.
Ottenheimer Bros.
Scheldeberg, H.

Swift & Company.

United Dressed Beef Co.
Wolf, Sayer & Heller.

CONVEYORS.

Alvey-Ferguson Co.
Allbright-Neil Co.
Gifford-Wood Co.
Hiles, C. A., & Co.

Jeffrey Manufacturing Co.

Perrin, W. R., & Co.

GRAMPAGNE.

Mumm, G. H., & Co.
Fommery.

GRINDERS.

The Stillwell-Provisioner Analytical

and Testing Laboratory.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, BROK-

ERS AND EXPORTERS.

(See also European Commission Mar-

chants.)

Aspergren & Co.

J. A. Cannon.

Davidson, Julius.

Dummett, Henry.

Field, Julian.

Johnson, W. R., & Co.

Wheeler, W. H., & Co.

COTTON OIL.

American Cotton Oil Co.

Aspergren & Co.

J. A. Cannon.

Davies Warehouse & Supply Co.

Dummett, Henry.

Kentucky Refining Co.

Louisville Cotton Oil Co.

Procter & Gamble.

Southern Cotton Oil Co.

Welch, Holme & Clark Co.

COTTONSEED OIL MACHINERY.

Buckeye Iron & Brass Works.

Platt Iron Works.

DISINFECTANTS.

Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.

Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Co.

S. Oppenheimer & Co.

Wolf, Sayer & Heller.

DISINTEGRATORS.

Stedman Foundry & Machine Co.

DRIERS.

(See also Fertilizer Machinery.)

American Blower Co.

American Foundry & Machinery Co.

American Process Co.

Bartlett & Co., C. O.

Brecht Butchers' Supply Co., G. V.

Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.

Hammer Boiler & Tank Co.

Wm. R. Perrin & Co.

Sturtevant Co., B. F.

Smith & Sons Company, Theodora.

ELECTRIC MOTORS.

Northern Elec. Mfg. Co.

Sturtevant Co., B. F.

Triumph Ice Machine Co.

ELEVATING AND CONVEYING MA-

CHINERY.

Alvey-Ferguson Co.

Gifford-Wood Co.

Hiles, C. A., & Co.

Jeffrey Manufacturing Co.

Jenkins Bros.

Lunkenheimer Co.

ENGINES AND BOILERS.

Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.

Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.

Frick Co.

Lombard Iron Works.

S. Oppenheimer & Co.

Wolf, Sayer & Heller.

EUROPEAN COMMISSION MEX-

CHANTS.

Tickle, W. W. (England).

Wall & Co., George.

EVAPORATORS.

American Foundry & Mach. Co.

EXHAUST FANS.

American Blower Co.

Sturtevant Co., B. F.

FANS AND BLOWERS.

American Blower Co.

Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.

Northern Elec. Mfg. Co.

FAT AND SKIN DEALERS.

Brand, Herman.

Page, C. S.

Regal Mfg. Co.

FERTILIZER MACHINERY.

American Process Co.

C. O. Bartlett & Snow Co.

Brecht Butchers' Supply Co., G. V.

Smith & Sons Company, Theodore.

Stedman Foundry & Machine Works.

Thomas-Albright Co.

FUEL ECONOMIZERS.

B. F. Sturtevant Co.

FULLERS EARTHES.

Henry Newson Garrett.

GAS AND GASOLINE ENGINES.

Brecht Butchers' Supply Co., G. V.

Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.

Columbus Machine Co.

S. Oppenheimer & Co.

Otto Gas Engine Works.

Wolf, Sayer & Heller.

GRAPHITE PAINT.

Dixon Crucible Company, The.

GRAVITY CONVEYORS.

Alvey-Ferguson Co.

HAM BRANDERS.

Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.

Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.

Mechanical Mfg. Co.

S. Oppenheimer & Co.

Wolf, Sayer & Heller.

HAM WRAPPERS.

Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.

S. Oppenheimer & Co.

Wolf, Sayer & Heller.

HEATING AND VENTILATING AP-

PARATUS.

American Blower Co.

Sturtevant Co., B. F.

HIDES.

Brand, Herman.

Jos. Haberman.

Page, C. S.

Regal Mfg. Co.

ICE TOOLS, ELEVATORS AND CON-

VEYORS.

Gifford-Wood Co.

Hiles, C. A., & Co.

INSULATING MATERIALS.

Armstrong Cork Co.

Bird, F. W., & Son.

U. S. Mineral Wool Co.

Standard Paint Co.

KETTLES.

Brecht Butchers' Supply Co., G. V.

Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.

Mechanical Mfg. Co.

S. Oppenheimer & Co.

Wm. R. Perrin & Co.

Wolf, Sayer & Heller.

KNIVES.

Hiles, C. A., & Co.

Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.

S. Oppenheimer & Co.

LABORATORY.

The Stillwell-Provisioner Analytical

Laboratory.

LARD COOLER, MIXER AND DRYER.

Allbright-Neil Co.

Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.

Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.

Mechanical Mfg. Co.

S. Oppenheimer & Co.

Wolf, Sayer & Heller.

LARD PAILS.

American Can Co.

Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.

Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.

Oppenheimer, S., & Co.

Wolf, Sayer & Heller.

LARD PRESSES.

Boomer & Boschert Press Co.

Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.

Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.

Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co.

Mechanical Mfg. Co.

S. Oppenheimer & Co.

Wm. R. Perrin & Co.

Wolf, Sayer & Heller.

LARD REFINERS.

(See also Pork and Beef Packers.)

The W. J. Wilcox Lard & Refg. Co.

LOCKERS.

Merritt & Co.

MACHINERY FOR PACKING

HOUSES.

Adt, J. R.

Allbright-Neil Co.

American Foundry & Machinery Co.

Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.

Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.

Davies Warehouse & Supply Co.

Hammer Boiler & Tank Co.

Stedman Foundry & Mach. Co.

Higbie, F. K., Co.

Hurford, O. P.

Lobee Pump & Machinery Co.

Mechanical Mfg. Co.

Oppenheimer & Co., S.

Ottelheimer Bros.

Perrin, William R., & Co.

Plumb, F. R.

Smith, John E., Sons Co.

Wolf, Sayer & Heller.

MEAT CUTTERS.

Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.

Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.

Mechanical Mfg. Co.

S. Oppenheimer & Co.

John E. Smith's Sons Co.

Wolf, Sayer & Heller.

MEAT SLICING MACHINES.

S. Oppenheimer & Co.

Wolf, Sayer & Heller.

MECHANICAL DRAFT APPARATUS.

American Blower Co.

Sturtevant, B. F.

MINERAL WOOL.

Brecht Butchers' Supply Co., G. V.

Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.

U. S. Mineral Wool Co.

MOTORS.

Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.

Northern Electrical Mfg. Co.

Triumph Ice Mach. Co.

Sturtevant, B. F., Co.

OIL MILL MACHINERY.

Buckeye Iron & Brass Works, The.

Taber Pump Co.

Lobee Pump & Machinery Co.

PACKERS' SUPPLIES.

Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.

Higbie, F. K., Co.

Davies Warehouse & Supply Co.

